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THE DAILY AND WEEKLY

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AVALANCHE,
Avalanche Building, Memphis, Tennessee

Baptisms in Colorado is called "irrigation."

Brougham is sweeping things in California.

General Veach, of Indiana, has been very ill.

Montgomery, Alabama, has 304 licensed dogs.

Pittsburg boasts of three affrays in the same number of hours.

Four car-loads of Chicago butter have reached San Francisco.

Mrs. Helmbold is the fashionable belle at Long Branch.

L. C. Norvell is still yearning for the Mississippi Governorship.

The Southern Dental Association will meet in Atlanta on the 28th.

A guano factory is about to be established in Columbus, Georgia.

A mateur theatricals have been entertaining Washington, Georgia.

Chase, according to the Philadelphia *Press*, is "a vilely ambitious creature."

An entire jury of Smiths was recently impannelled in Sheffield, England.

John G. Saxe is going to California with a lecture on "French Folks at Home."

President Eliot has discontinued the ceremonial of morning prayer at Harvard.

Newark, N. J., has absolutely had a riot of its own, over which it rejoices blatantly.

Forney being at the seaside, his two papers (both daily) are given over to the gossip of the watering places.

The female suffragans will hold a convention in Cincinnati on the 15th and 16th of September.

A French journalist has recently excused his bad hat on the ground that he worked too much with his head.

It is reported that Commodore Vanderbilt, now seventy-five years old, is soon to marry a girl of seventeen.

A Montana miner being in the dark as to his wife's whereabouts, took phosphorus matches internally, and died.

The abolition of trowsers as an article of male attire is being agitated in England.

A dog in a live condition has voyaged through the sewers at Cincinnati. His dead brethren frequently make the trip.

Paducah has passed an ordinance to prevent the whistling of steamboats at the landing.

Richard Grant White has fallen a victim to the *blondes*. Hence an amalgamation of light hair and heavy literature.

Jay Cooke has bought Sandy River Pond and 2000 acres of land at the Rangely Lakes, in Maine, for a fish reserve.

The next State elections will be in Kentucky, August 2; Alabama, August 3; Tennessee, August 5. Montano votes August 10.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton is still confined to his room from the injuries he received some time since, by being thrown from his buggy.

The Boston *Post* impertinently says that Susan Galton "has a mouth which it would be nectar to taste." Susan hasn't got any big brothers.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* thinks that "Beware of the Fish" will hereafter be a good warning to telegraph companies.

Lydia Maria Child says that every tenth lady now writes a book. She might have added that it is not every book that is read.

The lightning rod on the courthouse at Athens, Ala., was struck by lightning a few days since, and shivered into three pieces.

The Middleborough *Gazette* says the announcement of the marriage of Miss Minnie Warren to Commodore Nutt has proved to be premature, at least.

Miss Anthony is in favor of woman popping the question instead of man. "She has keener instinct," says Susan, "and knows better whom she loves."

Miss Mary Graves, a young lady of fine talents, has the pastoral charge of the Universalist Society in North Reading, Massachusetts.

The unknown adventurer who burglared Plymouth Church (Beecher's) had his labor for his pains. The communion service and the baptismal bowl were plated.

Mr. James Dennett, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, over eighty-seven years old, worked six days week before last, shingling a house, and kept pace with another man of half his years.

The Sisters of the Holy Cross, of the Catholic Church, are to have a convent of their order in Alexandria, Virginia, in the spacious building formerly occupied by James Hallowell, on North Fairfax street.

The London *Court Journal* states that George Francis Train "has offered to take a contract to sack London in sixty days with Fenian soldiers and sailors, free of all cost but that of transportation."

Mr. Elmore F. Walker, commercial editor of the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, has walked into the affections of the Board of Trade of that city, to the extent of a $250 gold watch and chain, and $150 in money.

The offense of Rev. Charles E. Cheny, Rector of Christ's Church, Chicago, now on trial, was having omitted to use the word "regenerate" as it occurs in the baptismal service for infants in the Protestant Episcopal Book of Common Prayer.

For the Sunday Avalanche.

LINES

To Mrs. Henrietta Bowen on the death of her son, Walter Avery.

BY ANNE MARY A. MITCHELL.

Sun lost, not lost is the bark that sailed
So quick life's billowing sea.
Only safe o'er, to the further shore,
To watch and wait for thee!

Not gone, not gone are the beaming stars
That hang on the breast of night,
Still bright are they, in the arms of day,
When they fade from mortal sight.

Not dead, not dead is the darksome earth,
Seed sown in the winter hour,
Up to the light, it wends its glad flight,
And floats a lovely flower.

Not lost, not lost is the velvety dark
Of violets' mysterious wish;
And not dead is the darling child
Whose golden gates on high

Not sealed, not sealed the fountain of love
That welled from his heart to thine—
Those waters sweet which, while may rise
Flow on in the realms divine.

Not lost, not lost when cometh thy hour
To cross o'er the silist sea—
Thy darling will wait beside the bright gate
Will watch, and await for thee!

From the Ohio Farmer.]

MEMPHIS, July 22d, 1869.

UNDER THE STARS.

BY HARRIET A. KEYSER.

Wandering wind of the fair May night,
Sweet from the land meandering down to the sea,
Pause as you pass o'er the green meadow lea,
Tenderly and purely as maiden to maid.
Pause where my lilies the moonbeams are bold-ing,
And close to my bosom where hyacinths blossom,
In the white raiment that floats to my feet,
Fold up your balmy invisible pinions,
And lulling, talk to me, my darling, my sweet,
And say to me, wind of the beautiful night,
That hast hasten'd the steps of my love all day;
Say to me softly, that no one may hear,
Over and over the name of my dear,
Over and over the words of my love,
Sweeter than sweetest of blossoming clover;
And I shall grow glad as the silvery river
That holds in its zephyr the visions of night.
Glad as the night is and radiant as morning,
Setting to music your low murmured words.

Beautiful moon of the mid-May night,
Lighting the cottage that looks to the sea,
Tell me the name of my love of my river,
Low in the bright bower where asphodels
Kniest
Or down by the forest's embroidered edges,
Where the gay sapsyes run wild in the hedges,
Thou'rt seen from thy palace the joy-brimming
Chalice.
Thy Angel of Destiny holdeth for me,
And unrevealed here is the name of my lover,
Who slumbers afar to the lull of the sea.
Beautiful moon of the beautiful night,
Set your white fingers adrift in his hair,
And tenderly—so that he will not awake—
Kiss the bright flow of its waves for my sake.
And drop your rare gleaming into his dreaming,
Till he shall know all the mystical meaning
Of silence sweeter than greatest of words.
And I shall exult, as the soft-flowing river
That hides in its ripples the voices of birds.

Tenderest Father, and lover of night,
Guarding the shoreland and guarding the
Deep,
Be thou the keeper of singer and sleeper,
While the stars shine and the night groweth
deeper,
Close to the pulse of Thine infinite bosom,
Hold us, as we drew in the heart of a blossom,
Till the night breaketh afar over the billow,
Till the bright rosies are flush in the sky,
And guide thou our feet where the valleys are
sweet,
Till their ways wind together; but leave us
not then.
Tenderest Father, and Monarch of night,
Let the Star Angel Thou lovest the last
Speedily glide through the Paradise bars,
And find where he dreams by the light of the
stars;
And in through the willow that shadeth his pillow
Bear all the brightness of bud and of billow—
All the rare sweets of the sea and the shore-land,
All the faint echoes of seraphim song,
And all the soft splendor of eyes that are tear-der
Shine through his dreaming the whole night
long.

A CHAPTER ON WEDDING RINGS.

From a recent work, by Edward J. Wood, on "The Wedding Day in All Ages and Countries," we glean a few interesting facts in reference to the wedding ring. The use of the ring, both in betrothal and marriage, seems to be of very old date. Among the ancient Hebrews the selection of a bride, always made by the parents of the lover, was followed by an espousal, which was confirmed by oaths and accompanied by presents. These gifts were probably the origin of the gift of the ring.

In the first meeting of the servant of Isaac with Rebekah, he seeks her as for by the present of a massive ear ring and two bracelets. After the con sent of her parents, there were more costly gifts—"jewels of silver, and jewels of gold, and raiment." In later days it was the custom for the bridegroom to place a ring upon the finger of the intended bride. It is not certain how early this custom began. There is mention in the Bible of betrothal finger rings; but in Gen. xli. 42 a ring is mentioned as a token of fidelity or friendship, and, in Luke xv 22, of adoption.

No reference to rings was made by the Talmudists, and there is an opinion that they were not used in the Mosaic days, but came in at a later period as an economical substitute for dowry money. The modern Jews still attach more moment to the breaking of glass, not as a bond of union, but a suggestion of the frailty of life, and a portent of the punishment of infidelity.

"Whatever may be the fact as to the use of marriage rings in the Bible days," says the author, "monkish legends relate that Joseph and Mary used one, and, moreover, that it was of onyx and smethyst. It was said, to have been discovered in the year 906, when it was given by a jeweler from Jerusalem to a lapidary of Clusium, who had been sent to Rome by the wife of a marquis of Etruria, to make purchases for her. The jeweler told the lapidary of the preciousness of the relic; but he despised it, and kept it for several years among other articles of inferior value. However, a miracle revealed to him its genuineness; and it was placed in a church, where it worked many curative wonders. In 1473 it was deposited with some Franciscans at Clusium, from whom it was stolen; and ultimately it found its way to Prussia, where a church was built for it, and it still performed miracles; but they were, as Hone says, trifling in comparison with its miraculous powers of multiplying itself. It existed in different churches in Europe at the same time, and, each ring being as genuine as the other, it was paid the same honors by the devout."

In modern Greece there are two rings used—gold for the bridegroom, and silver for the bride—which are frequently interchanged by the two in token of union and domestic equality, the higher value of the ring of the husband, however, still marking his superiority.

In the time of Pliny, an iron ring was sent as a pledge to the intended bride. These iron rings were set with adamants, the hardness and durability of both iron and stone signifying the perpetuity of the contract. Juvenal states that, during the imperial period, the man gave a gold ring in token of his fidelity to his betrothed, and that she wore it as now on the finger next the small one. Tertullian speaks of them in his day. Isidore says that women wore only this ring, or not more than two, at most. Some nuptial rings were of brass, and some of copper. The plain circle was not the only form of wedding-rings, as some were carved in devices, such as a key, to signify the domestic authority of the wife.

In the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, the Italians used betrothal rings, which were generally of silver, inlaid with niello. The bezel was oval or circular, and the shoulders of the hoop formed sleeves from which issued hands that clasped. The mediæval Italians esteemed the diamond for espousal rings, from its supposed power of maintaining concord between husband and wife.

The Irish peasantry have a general impression that marriage without a gold ring is not legal. In former days, girls in the mountain regions were often married of twelve and thirteen. The women thought that bracelets of hair, given to the betrothed, were charms of certain efficacy in love.

Near the Loch of Stennis, in the Orkneys are two large circles, named by the sun and moon. Only one hundred years ago, a maiden, who wished to be married, performed alone the circuit of stones dedicated to the moon, and the intended husband traversed the circle of the sun. Then the pair met at the stone of Odin, and, joining their hands through the matrimonial ring or hole in the stone, plighted their faith, and became man and wife. A divorce was more simple, as the pair had only to go to Church and go out at different doors.

Among the Anglo-Normans a ring was always worn on the middle finger of the right hand, while, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, the wedding ring was often worn on the thumb. The Quakers reject the ring as a remnant of Pagan superstition, and, in the time of the Commonwealth, the Puritans endeavored to abolish it for the same reason.

Although a ring is absolutely necessary in a Church of English marriage, it may be of any metal, of any size. Some years since, a ring of brass was used at Worcester, at a wedding before the registrar, who was threatened with proceedings for not compelling a gold one to be employed. A story is told of the wedding of two paupers, who came to the church and requested to be married with the church key, as the parochial authorities had not furnished them with a ring. The clerk, feeling some delicacy about using the key, fetched an old curtain ring from his own house, and with that article the marriage was celebrated. The church key was used in lieu of a wedding ring at a church near Colchester, early in the present century; and that was not a solitary instance within the past one hundred years in England. The Duke of Hamilton was married at May Fair with a bed curtain ring. *Notes and Queries* for October, 1860, relates that a ring of leather, cut transversely from a finger of the bridegroom's glove was used as a substitute for the wedding ring on one occasion. A clergyman unjustifiably stopped a wedding in India, because the bridegroom offered a diamond ring instead of the kind generally in use.

In Iceland, the bethrothal and the marriage were both confirmed by money, and the ring seemed little needed where value received for the maiden was supposed to be paid in cash. It was used there, however, but could hardly be called a *finger*-ring, being variously formed of bone, jet, stone, gold and silver, and sometimes it was so wide as to allow the palm of the hand to be passed through it. In the solemnization of betrothal, the bridegroom passed four fingers and his palm through one of these rings, and in this manner he received the hand of his bride.

Wearing the ring on the fourth finger of the left hand is due to the belief of the ancients that a vein of that finger ran directly to the heart, and that the nuptial sign was thus joined to the seat of life. The fact that the ring metal is less worn or injured on the finger of that hand may have much to do with it. It is said, however, that the ring originally worn among the Anglo-Normans on the right hand of the bride was changed to the left, or inferior hand, in token of subjection. The particular finger is also said to be honored from its old custom of placing the ring on the first finger in the name of the Father, on the second in the name of the Son, and on the third in the name of the Holy Ghost. This usage probably grew up at the time of the Arian controversy.

One of the earliest and prettiest forms of betrothing rings was the gemmal ring, once used by the Anglo-Saxons, and probably derived from the French or Normans. It was of two or three links, fastened on a hinge, and joining in one ring. Sometimes, when the two flat sides and the central ribbon joined, there were made and female hands clasping in the union. A heart above these signified love, fidelity, union. At betrothal, the man and woman were often linked by a finger in each end of the three-hooped chain, and then, seeing them, each kept the part held, and the witness the third, until all became the property of the bride at marriage. A gemmal ring of nine interlaced loops still exists. These often had prosy verses upon the flat inner surface.

Fictitious rings of rushes were once used in England to delude girls into a mock marriage. A bishop of Salisbury, in 1217, put a stop to the sport by declaring the rushing contract legal. An old writer says: "Well, 'twas a good worlde, when such simplicitie was used, says the old women of our time; when a ring of rush would tie as much love together as a gimmon of golde."

VIRGINIA.

Canby's Test Oaths---Everything in a Muddle.

Special to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Gen. Canby's position regarding the test oath in Virginia is not generally understood, but is easily explained. He insists that the reconstruction act, requiring all provisional officers in the South to take the test oath, is applicable to the members of the Legislature; and other state officers of Virginia are made provisional officers by a law passed at the last session of Congress, which provided that the then existing, and governments which should succeed them, shall be treated as Provisional Governments until they are recognized otherwise by Congress.

President Grant, previous to his election, and to the passage of the law just mentioned, while acting as General of the army, decided that members of a State Legislature were not provisional officers in the meaning of the earlier reconstruction acts, but that decision does not extend to the present condition of affairs, which, of course, are only to be controlled under the last law. The most eminent lawyers of Virginia sustain General Canby's position in the premises, and it is probable that he will also be sustained by Attorney General Hoar.

It is therefore certain that of the Legislature of that State, when called together, only a bare quoruin, and perhaps not that, will be able to qualify. For shortly, if not quite one-half of the members are unable to take the test oath.

General Canby has sent a circular to them for the purpose of obtaining information on this subject, for the benefit of the Administration, which will undoubtedly exert a great influence on its action as to the time when the Legislature shall be convened.

Pending the receipt of the information, Attorney General Hoar may decide against General Canby's construction of the law, in which case the necessary steps for its immediate organization will be taken without further delay. If, on the contrary, General Canby is sustained, and a majority of the members are found to be disqualified, either a new election will be ordered, or the matter will be held in abeyance until Congress decides upon it. It is possible, however, that the majority will be found to be able to take the oath, under which circumstances no objection can be made to the speedy assembling of the Legislature; but it is understood that in such a case the Conservative members would absent themselves to prevent its organization, thereby preventing the election of a Radical United States Senator.

Taken all in all, the prospects for the immediate future in the Old Dominion are decidedly muddled.

The New York *Tribune* is for prosecutingly smashing up States. Rhode Island and Delaware absorbed by New Jersey trimmed; Florida planned; Washington Territory and Oregon rearranged; a new State near Land Survior; Minnesota sliced and Texas cut up into a new State to suit carpet-bag-ers. Considerable work for a week or two.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN FRANCE.

A Woman Shoots Her Rival Sister, Two of Her Children, Her Husband and Herself.

One of the most fearful crimes which have ever been committed in the south of France, took place on the twenty-eighth ultimo, at Marseilles. The following particulars of the affair are taken from the local papers:

About half-past five o'clock yesterday morning, as the workmen of the bonding yard known as the Pharo, were proceeding to work, a terrible scene was enacted in a hotel restaurant, kept by M. Bonnefoy. Five pistol shots were heard in succession, and immediately after the attention of the men was directed to the spot by cries of "Help!" and "Murder!" The house was entirely barricaded, and the keys had been hidden in order to prevent any one from putting a stop to the execution of the crime. A few courageous men soon broke in the door of the restaurant, while some others got in by a window on the first floor, which had been opened by M. Bonnefoy. Here is what had taken place a few minutes before. About the hour above mentioned, Madame Bonnefoy had risen as usual, and descended into the kitchen to make the coffee. But, instead of lighting the fire, she went into the shop, where, with her back against the door and a six barreled revolver in her hand, she waited till the rest of the family came down stairs. The first person who presented herself was her sister Annette, against whom she had lately conceived a violent hatred, in consequence of some attentions paid her by one of the customers of the house, who, it turns out, was Madame Bonnefoy's lover. She had no sooner descended the last staircase than Madame Bonnefoy sent a bullet into her breast. Without stopping to look at her victim, the murderess bounded up stairs into the room where her own three children were sleeping. She first approached the cradle of the youngest, a boy of five years. She bent down, put the pistol to his heart, and fired. The noise of the fire immediately aroused the other two children whose bed was by the side of the cradle. She again cocked her weapon. "Mother, mother," murmered the elder, "what are you doing ?"

"Do not be afraid," replied the wretched woman, "you have nothing to fear; all the money will be for you."

And pinching the revolver near the other child's heart, she fired, telling the elder child to be off.

The boy went down stairs trembling. The mother followed. On reaching the shop, the woman took another pistol, and fired a ball into her own head, and fell insensible on the ground. Medical assistance was soon at hand, and the victims forthwith taken to the hospital. Strange to say, none of them were killed, although all were severely wounded. Long operations were immediately performed to extract the bullets, but in the cases of the youngest child and the father, the doctors have not yet succeed, and it is feared that they cannot live long. The wretched author of the tragedy is the least in danger. The motive which led to the crime appears to be partly jealousy and partly remorse. Madame Bonnefoy has for a long time past led a very irregular life. Frequent dissensions in the family were the consequence, and the girl Annette always sided with the husband. The day before the crime a quarrel had taken place in the restaurant between the "customer" above alluded to and M. Bonnefoy, at which Madame Bonnefoy was present. It was noticed that the woman was touched with remorse at her guilty conduct, and from letters which she wrote during the night, it appears she thereupon determined to make a holocaust of the whole family including her lover. Why she spared the child may be easily conjectured."

The Lions and the Lambs.

Saratoga correspondence New York Sun.]

Ex-President Fillmore is here. He drives a quiet, stylish Knickerbocker team, and leads a social life. I learn to-day that he and Thurlow Weed have met and buried the hatchet. They have been deadly foes since 1849. It is said that Fillmore met Mr. Weed on the road, and smitted him by raising his hat. Mr. Weed recognized the ex-President on the instant, and waved his hand in recognition of his courtesy. On meeting Mr. Weed an hour or two afterward, Mr. Fillmore took the latter's hand and affectionately inquired after his health. Mr. Weed was greatly affected by Mr. Fillmore's deference. At first he drew himself to his fullest height, and answered Mr. Fillmore's inquiries with lukewarm dignity, but finally he took the ex-President's hand between his palm and shook it very cordially.

This is the story as told here.

They conversed together above an hour. All their differences were canvassed in a friendly manner, and the olive branch was freely buried. During the conversation, Mr. Weed gave the ex-President many pleasant reminiscences of his trip to Europe and through the Southern States. At times Mr. Fillmore laughed very heartily. They parted the best of friends, and it is understood that since then they have dined together.

This reconciliation has excited considerable interest among the veteran politicians floating about the hotels. It has given rise to a thousand and one rumors, not the least of which is that an effort will be made to bring about a similar meeting between Mr. Weed and the Hon. Horace Greeley. Though the Greeley feeder in the most bitter terms of Mr. Weed, Thurlow, it is said, has lost his enmity, and has expressed a desire to have a peaceable settlement. It is reported that a prominent gentleman, an ex-Governor, is to go to New York, for the purpose of making proposals to Mr. Greeley. It is predicted that these veteran editors will soon be brought together, and an amicable adjustment of all their differences effected.

The Imperialist on the Wane.

A late Washington letter says: Accidentally smoking an inquiry at a bookstore, yesterday, I learned a fact worthy of note, which was verified by inquiries elsewhere. It relates to that curious sheet *The Imperialist*. The storekeeper told me that on its first appearance, and for several weeks thereafter, he sold from fifty to seventy-five copies. The sales have now dwindled to nine. Other dealers in this city say the same thing. Some no longer carry, and one sends but one in Washington such a publication would meet more success.

A few fast is announced from Paris. It is a Leghorn, and cut round, the centre being on the top of the head, and the front rising like a chignon. The back rises above the chignon. It is trimmed with bows of ribbon, and lace. It has also strings, but they are crushed flattened on the side.

Advices of the death of Mr. Grover's infant daughter, Cleveland, have been announced in Germany.

FLIRTING.

What it Means ---Flirting Viewed from Various Standpoints---The Different Kinds of Flirts.

From the Saturday Review.]

But what is flirting? Is sitting away in corners, talking in low voices, and looking personally affronted if any unlucky outsider comes within earshot, flirting? Not necessarily. It is just possible that Henry may be telling Angelina all about his admiration for her sister Grace, or Angelina may be confessing to Henry what Charley said to her last night, which makes her lower her eyes as she is doing now, and play with the fringe of her fan so nervously. May be, if not likely. So do that sitting away in corners and whispering together is not necessarily flirting, though it may look like it. In dancing all the "round" dances together? This goes for decided flirting in the code of the ball-room. But if the two keep well together? If they are really fond of dancing, as one of the fine arts combining science and enjoyment, they would dance with each other all night, though outside the "marble halls" they might be deadly enemies—Montagues and Capulets, with no echo of Romeo and Juliet to soften their mutual dislike. So that not even dancing together oftener than is absolutely necessary, is unmistakable evidence, any more than sitting away in corners, seeing that equal skill and keeping well in step are reasons enough for perpetual partnership, making all idea of flirtation unnecessary. In fact there is no outward sign or symbol of flirting which may not be mistaken and turned round, because flirting is so entirely to the interests and not in the mere formula, that it becomes a kind of phantasm, a protean, impossible to seize or to depict with accuracy. One thing, however, we can say—that taking gifts and attention, offered with evident design and accepted with tacit understanding, may be certainly held as constituting an important element of flirting. But this is flirting on the woman's side. And here you are being continually taken in. Your flirt of the cunningly simple kind, who smiles so sweetly and seems so flatteringly glad to see you when you come, who takes all your presents and acted expressions of love with the most bewitching gratitude and emotion, even she, so simple as she seems to be, snips the thread and will not be caught if she does not wish to be caught. At the decisive moment when you think you have secured her, she makes a bound and is away; then turns round, looks you in the face, and with many a tear and pretty reservation will declare she never understood you to mean what you say you have meant all along; and that you are proud to dispel her dream of a pleasant and harmless friendship, and very wicked indeed because you press her for a decision. Yes, you are cruel, because you believed her honest; cruel, because you did not see through the veil of flattery and insincerity in which she clothed her selfishness; cruel, because she was false. That is woman's logic when brought to book, and forced to confess that her pretended love was only flirting, and that she led you on to your destruction simply because it pleased her vanity to make you her victim. Then there are flirts of the open and rollicking kind, who let you go your own length indeed, even further than they pull up and assume an offended air, as if you had wilfully transgressed known and absolute boundaries—girls and women who lead you on, all in the way of good fellowship, to knock you over when you have got just far enough to lose your balance. That is their delight and the art. They like to see how far they can make a man forget himself, and how much stronger their own delusive enticements are than prudence, experience and common sense. And there are flirts of the artful and "still waters" kind, someting like the male flirts spoken of just now; sentimental flirts—misses—perhaps pretty flirts—or married wives with uncomfortable husbands—whose griefs have by no means soured or scorched, but just mellowed and refined them. Or they may be of the sisterly class, creatures so very frank, so very sisterly and confiding and unsuspicious of evil, that really you sincerely know how to set down to them at all. And there are flirts of the scientific kind; women who have studied the art thoroughly, and with the grave attention due to an art; and who are adepts in the use of every weapon known—using each according to circumstances and the nature of the victim, and using each with deadly precision. She is regarded as she is in fact, as a tool for man's pleasure or convenience, and as greatly inferior to him in all respects. She is not cultivated, in our sense of the term. Her face is utterly blank of intelligence and refinement. Very rarely, indeed, is that chaste and delicate feeling, and tender, and beautiful reverence which is the crowning glory of the Christianized women, especially in America, seen sleeping in her features, of flashing from her eyes, or sparkling from her lips; but the whole contour and expression of her face is painfully stolid and repulsive, and has it it more of the type of the animal than the angel.

All About Dimples.

Dimples are the perpetual smiles of Nature—the very cunningest device and lurking place of Love. When earth is dimpled by hills and valleys, it always seems to laugh; when the ocean is dimpled by the breeze, it sparkles with joy beneath the sunshine of heaven. We cannot look for frowns on a dimpled face; frowns and dimples will not associate together. How soft, how roguish, how beautiful are the dimples in the elbows and shoulders, the pretty hands and the feet of the rosy babes. Mothers dote upon those darling dimples, and delight to kiss them. But perfectly enchanting dimples at least to the eyes of an enthusiastic young man, are those which come peeping out of the cheeks around the mouth of "sweet seventeen," when she is breaking sally, peeping out and flying away the moment after, coming and going with the most bewitching coquetry.

Curiosities of Shopping.

I went into a shop the other day to buy what the drapers call "gents' hose." A smiling young lady was behind the counter, and when I had made an appeal to her to show me some socks, I was squashed doubtful. What course of action I ought to pursue in order to demonstrate to her the length of my foot. As I am not a burlesque writer, it was clear that I could not lay my boot on the counter and say "with all my soul;" nor could I paraphrase Dibdin's Jack Tar, when he spoke of the dancer who "so daintily handled her feet." The little woman, however, speedily removed my first perplexity, though only to plunge me into another.

"Will you," said she "please to double up your fist and lay it on the counter ?"

I replied that I did not want gloves, but socks.

"And I want to take your measure," she said.

"But," I urged, "it is the measure of my foot that you require."

"Yes," she replied, "and I can get it equally as well from your hand. Once round your clenched fist at the knuckles is the length of your foot."

And she took the socks on the faith of the damsel's representation; and, in due course, I found that she was quite right, and fitted me to a nicety.

The Kansas shore opposite St. Joe is rapidly wearing away; one hundred and fifty feet of it having gone this spring. Some years ago a Mr. High built a mill a mile from the river; now the Missouri is within about eighty feet of it.

The Great Israelitish Synod at Leipzic.

The first meeting of the great Israelitish Synod at Leipzic took place on the 30th of June. It was attended by eighty rabbis, professors and civil representatives of the most important Jewish communities in Europe. Dr. Lazarus, of Berlin, the celebrated ethnologist, was elected President, and Dr. Geiger, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, and Baron Wertabeima, of Vienna, Vice Presidents. The principle resolution, which was accepted by all the members of the Synod, except that of Dr. Rothschild, of Alzei, in Hesse-Darmstadt, was proposed by Dr. Phillipson, of Bonn. It runs as follows:

"The Synod recognizes the Jewish creed as to be in conformity with the principles of the modern state and society. These principles are announced in the Mosaic legislation, developed by the doctrines of the prophets, and they pervade the whole Jewish history without any interruption. They are in harmony with the equality of all men before the law, the equality of all the rights and duties of all in their relation to the common fatherland, and with the limited liberty of the individual in his religious connections and in the exercise thereof. The Synod recognizes in the realization of these principles the safest guarantees of the Israelitish faith and of its highest development. It declares it to be one of the greatest aims of humanity that peace should prevail among all the existing sects in the reciprocal respect which they should have for each other, in their absolute equality before the law, and in their struggle for truth which, among themselves, should be fought only with spiritual weapons and rigorously moral means. It, therefore, is the problem of all the confessors of the Jewish faith to acknowledge, promote, represent and enforce these principles."

Rabbi Astard, of Brussels, seconded the proposition in a masterly speech. The second proposition before the Synod was the establishment of a faculty of a Jewish theology in some of the greatest European universities, which was also adopted.

There are sixty-five applicants for apprentices' positions in the Government printing office, many of whom are colored.

The hotel Pelham in Boston, weighing 5000 tons, and having walls nearly 100 feet high, is to be moved by iron rollers a distance of fourteen feet.

It is circulated that the quantity of beer annually produced in Europe exceeds 1,500,000,000 gallons. Bavaria produces most in proportion to her population, and Russia least.

It is proposed to form an inland State out of Eastern Oregon, Idaho, and a part of Washington Territory, and a county in State out of the rest of Oregon and Washington Territory.

Brigham Young has organized co-operative stores throughout his kingdom, the division of profits being thirteenths to the stockholders and one-tenth for the Church.

Joe Jefferson and Wm. Winkler at Booth's on the 2d of August.

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

REMDIES,

Read the Certificates

No Medicines

IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER, CITY—DEAR SIR: I have to consult your medicines in my family, and found it what you represented it to be. The high order which the ingredients going into it take in the Materia Medica, as well as the most happy proportioned combination of substances make your bitters far superior to any similar preparations in the country. The fact that you use only the purest bourbon whisky must necessarily recommend your bitters in another point, especially as far as wholesomeness and palatability are taken into consideration. I was well pleased to see in your establishment the process of manufacturing your Bitters carried on by way of displacement which not only gives you a better product, but also recommends itself by cheap operation.

EMIL SCHAEFER,
Apothecary and Chemist.

LOUISVILLE, KY., September 3, 1867.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 14, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder: I have been afflicted for seventeen years with Scrofula. Sores broke out all over my body, and for the last three years I have been confined to my room and bed, and all hope of my recovery was given up by my physicians. The first sore broke about three years ago and ran about a year a day until the latter part of December, and during the time the smell was so offensive, with my windows up giving open ventilation to my room, that neither my family nor any of my friends could hardly bear to stay in the room with me. About the middle of last November the disease turned into my bowels also, and what passed from them was almost the same as that which ran from the sores; and my bowels were so sore that I could not bear the weight of my hand to lay on them. About this time my family and friends were called in, and I was expected to die any time; but by accident I happened to pick up one of your advertisements, and saw that your Sarsaparilla and Potash was recommended for Scrofula, and I sent for it immediately, and the third dose, or first day, I felt relief; and every day I could feel its healing influence all through my body, and was anxious for the time to come round to take the regular dose. The sores have now nearly all disappeared and are drying up, and the new flesh or skin I ever was in my life, and I feel better than I have felt for twenty years. I consider it almost a miracle that I am alive, and I wish you to put this before the public, so that if any one is afflicted with Scrofula, or any kind of a taint of Scrofula in the blood, they may see this and be benefited thereby; I consider this the best medicine that ever was placed before the public.

Yours respectfully,
ALEX. CRUTCHFIELD.

We have known Mr. Crutchfield for a number of years, and know the above to be correct, and the facts in the case.

CRUTCHER & SUTTON, Druggists,
Corner Floyd and Market streets, Louisville.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 9, 1868.

Mr. E. Wilder, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I have been suffering for two years with excessive coughing and difficulty of breathing, and seeing your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry recommended for those diseases by your Almanac, and also certificates of its having effected similar cases, and after trying other things with similar effect, I determined to give your Compound Extract of Wild Cherry a trial; and take pleasure in stating that I experienced the good effects after taking the first bottle. I have kept it up regularly since, and am entirely free from both cough and difficulty of breathing. I would state, also, that I would not be without it, as I am very corpulent and predisposed to asthma. Yours, respectfully,
WM. MOORE,
Watchman on May street.

MEMPHIS, TENN., May 10, 1869.

Mr. EDWARD WILDER, Louisville, Ky.: Dear Sir—I am using your pretty pioneer in this and surrounding country, and, although opposed to all patent medicines, yet, seeing that you had gotten up a CHILL TONIC, and knowing you to be thoroughly versed in the treatment of such diseases, I was tempted to try its effect; and must say, allow me, not only to thank you myself, but also to tender you the thanks of my patients, who have not only been cured of Chills and Fever, or Fever and Ague, in its most distressing and aggravating form, by the use of your Chill Tonic, but it has entirely eradicated the disease from their systems; and I now use it exclusively in my practice, and also advise physicians in my neighborhood—and I could be glad to see the profession using and prescribing your valuable medicine throughout our country. You are at liberty to use this as you may deem proper.

Yours, very respectfully,
BENJ. J. ADAMS, M. D.

INDEPENDENCE COUNTY, ARKANSAS.
FOR AGUE AND FEVER, DR. DARBY'S—It affords pleasure I add my testimony in favor of your Panifer Pills. I have used them as a family medicine for twelve months past, and confidently believe them the best pill ever brought to this country. I had suffered much from Chronic Costiveness, and was induced to use your pills. My wife was troubled with Heartburn and Indigestion, and was relieved much from the use of your pills. My son-in-law has had the Bloody Flux for many years, but is now cured, thanks to your Family Pills. It always keeps them in the house.

Yours truly,
JOHN L. JONES.

CHAMBERS COUNTY, ALA.
EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: SIR—After having tried everything in the way of Worm Medicine, with no effect, on my three children, a friend of your's induced me to try your Syrup, and take pleasure in stating it relieved my little ones immediately.

Yours, with respect,
MRS. LUCY M. CHASE.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: DEAR SIR—I consider your Bitters the best medicine in the world. My wife has had the Chronic Diarrhea for over five years, and four bottles of your Bitters cured her. She takes some of it two or three times a day. I would not be without it in the house for ten times the cost of it.

Yours,
T. J. GATMAN
Agent Erie R. R., New York.

CHESTERFIELD, ALA., April 17, 1868.
MR. EDWARD WILDER: DEAR SIR—It affords me great pleasure to furnish additional testimony in favor of your Panacea and Worm Syrup. By using one or two bottles of this very valuable medicine I have been much relieved, and have had for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. EMILY J. WILDER.

EDWARD WILDER, LOUISVILLE, KY.: SIR—I have been troubled with Mrs. Emily J. Wilder's sickness and have been using various remedies without success. Your Panacea and Worm Syrup, should at once be used with children, with worms, or all who are afflicted with Scrofula, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and Impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Yours truly,
Per WM. F. Wallace.

What the ablest and best medical men of the country say: "So strongly are we convinced of the intrinsic value of your great medical remedies, that we cannot too freely commend them in all the diseases for which they are recommended; and we say to all sufferers from such diseases, try your Bitters as a Tonic, Stimulant and Appetizer; your Sarsaparilla as a Blood Purifier, and all cases of Scrofula, Chronic Affections, and Impurities of the Blood; your Compound Extract Wild Cherry in Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

Yours truly,
E. CATER, M. D.

Your Chill Tonic is all cases of Chill and Fever and Ague, and Fever, and your Worm Syrup, should at once be used with children with worms, or all who are afflicted with Scrofula, and your invaluable Family Pills in all cases of Scrofula, and all who are afflicted with Impurities of the Blood, should use them. We have been using them for many years, and for which I return you many thanks.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD AND WILDER & CO.

For sale in Memphis by
G. C. WARE & CO.,
T. J. DUNLAP & CO.,
T. W. DUNLAP & CO.

Also, by Druggists generally. 1y

MEDICAL.

EDWARD WILDER'S

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IN THE WORLD

EQUAL THEM.

Mr. EDWARD

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.—H. R. SHERROD, of Fayette, is the regular nominee of the Convention of July 4th, for Governor, on the platform of Universal Suffrage, Reduced Taxes, Economy in the affairs of State, and "Jobs," and in opposition to all the issues of the past. He is entitled to the support of all who are in favor of Sherrod, Fayette and Tipton counties.

In accordance with the request of many friends, I announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the next General Assembly, from the counties of Madison, Hardeman, Lauderdale and Tipton. D. D. SLAUGHTER.

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT—A good dwelling in a healthy locality, with home privileges. Apply or address, FRIEDMAN BROS.,
jy25 No. 20 Madison street.

WANTED—A young lady of experience teaches music on the piano (the usual English branches, with rudiments of Latin and French. Reference and terms required. Address, stating terms for ten months, Miss A. S. C., care of Capt. J. E. Hope, Editor Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk.
jy25

WANTED—Situation, by a "liquor connoisseur," who understands the manufacture of liquor flavors, oil of cognac and the compounding of foreign and domestic wines and liquors. Satisfaction guaranteed and references furnished. Address,
F. HARTLAND,
jy1 Box 418, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A horizontal engine, with boiler of the capacity of 8 horse power. Inquire at this office.
jy2

LOST.

LOST—On Adams street, a small black and tan terrier puppy; answers to the name of Sip. Any one returning him to No. 111 Adams street will be suitably rewarded.
jy18

FOR SALE.

RESIDENCE FOR SALE—An ornate and elegant COTTAGE HOME.
W. A. WHEATLEY, Bethel Block.
jy22

FOR SALE—A superb horses and saddle horse. W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy22 Bethel Block.

FOR SALE—Two fine young saddle and harness horses. Will sell the gaits, and is fast. Price, $150. Apply to Saddler Stable, Exchange street, between Main and Front.
jy18

STRAYED—STOLEN.

STRAYED—From McGhee's station, on the 21st inst., a dark bay or brown horse, about 7 years old; 15 hands high; body short; a small white spot in his forehead; not shod. A reasonable reward will be paid for his recovery and delivery to me, at McGhee's station.
jy21 D. M. BRADFORD.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—From 8th of August, or 8th of September, the cool and spacious "ATAHI RESIDENCE," on Hernando Road, near the street cars. The place is beautiful and healthy.
W. A. WHEATLEY,
jy22 Rental Agent, Bethel Block.

FOR RENT—One story frame house, in good repair, on Lauderdale street, two lots south of Vance. Inquire of B. P. Anderson at 42 Madison street, for terms.
jy14

TO RENT—Two new houses, on Spring street, near Central Point, with eight rooms each. One of the houses furnished and garden. Inquire of the undersigned at H. Crocker, M. & R. R. office, 16 Madison street.
jy18

FOR RENT—Offices and rooms at 184 Jefferson street. Apply at City Bank, corner Jefferson and Front.
jy4

SUNDAY, : : : : : : : : : JULY 25, 1869

Universal Suffrage Ticket

FOR GOVERNOR,

DeWITT C. SENTER.

FOR SENATOR,

JOHN CUBBINS.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES,

H. TOWNSEND,
SAM H. JONES.

FOR FLOATER,

H. R. SHERROD,
Of Fayette.

Election, August 5th, 1869.

POOR TOM HAMILTON is becoming more contemptible every day. He long ago lost the respect of even the most depraved white men. No one would disgrace himself by kicking at this foul, degraded creature, who is compelled to seek social solace in the savory circles of the lowest class of Africans. Aristocratic darkeys cut him "dead" on the streets. Plain, unkempt Africans who live by honest toil, avoid him as they would a fetid carcass; and if they speak to him at all, do so in monosyllables, while holding their unwashed fingers to their unwashed snouts. Long ago HAMILTON nauseated white men. Now he stinks in the nostrils of those who for years have accepted him as a political MOSES. White men repudiate and spurn him. Respectable colored men pass on the other side when he is in the vicinity. No one wants to come in contact with this peripatetic lazar of corruption. And yet he has the impudence to aspire to a seat in the State Senate. Great GOD! has it come to this? Have we indeed fallen so low as a people that so vile a creature can number in his train a single follower? For years the seat in the Senate sought by HAMILTON has been disgraced by the notorious WINFIELD JERUSALEM SMITH. We thought his presence in that body a sufficiently foul stain. But compared with HAMILTON, SMITH is an angel of light. Compared with Sugar TOM, SMITH, with all his thievery and knavery—with all his bribery and corruption—was an eminently virtuous and respectable Senator. By resorting to discreditable tricks, HAMILTON became the STOKES "nominee" for Senator. He is even now canvassing the District for that office. But already he has been repudiated. No respectable member of his wing of the Radical party is willing to acknowledge him as its standard-bearer. One and all denounce him as a base fraud, an unprincipled trickster, and an unmitigated thief. Being members of the same political family, they are in a position to know their man. They have resolved that the disgrace of tacitly supporting him shall not soil their clothes. They are unwilling to even rest without entering a solemn protest against his brazen assumption. They know that unless they utterly repudiate HAMILTON, it will be impossible for them to again hold up their heads among decent men. They have read the handwriting on the wall, and know that even the united suffrages of Radicalism could not elect their ticket. But they can save their personal respectability by spurning the base Confederate sugar operator. And they seek to do this by placing in the field Mr. NAT. LOW, who is personally, if not politically, respectable. Paradoxical as it may seem, they are paying "Low" for "high," which is contrary to all rules of the dignified game of "old sledge." But it is better than consorting with the poor, miserable devil, HAMILTON, whose touch is contamination, and whose breath is a deadly pestilence. Low's qualifications for the office are not of stunning magnitude. But it is wasting time to discuss the merits of a candidate placed in nomination to be beaten; and we are willing to accept his candidacy as an earnest that there are many members of the STOKES party in this District unwilling to be recognized as having endorsed all claims to decency. There is still some hope for them.

THE people of Tennessee thoroughly understand the issue, involved in the present canvass. They realize that before party lines can be reformed and party issues subdivided the white enfranchised masses must be invested with the ballot. They realize that it is worse than folly—nay, that it is scarcely less than criminal—to prate about party lines and party issues while tens of thousands of the best men in the State are exiled from the polls. The question of the day, and the only question, is Universal Suffrage. Governor SENTER is a candidate for Governor on the Universal Suffrage platform. General STOKES is the candidate of the disfranchisers. He is the representative of those who wish to control the question of enfranchisement themselves, to suit their own whims, or their own ideas of self-interest. They would enfranchise whoever they deem "worthy;" but none not willing to vote the Radical ticket do they esteem worthy. Governor SENTER favors a full and complete abrogation of the proscriptive franchise laws of the State. He favors letting down the bars, that every man may come in. As he has declared in twenty speeches, the only issue is Universal Suffrage. It is an issue before which questions of party are mere baubles. It is an issue which must be definitely settled before the permanent formation of parties can commence. It is useless for any one to attempt to thrust party issues forward in this canvass. Eight months ago, when the AVALANCHE declared universal suffrage to be the only issue until the great battle for its establishment were won, we were met with a hearty response. A chord had been struck which vibrated in every heart. The cry was taken up in the interior, and soon echoed back from the prairie plains of Middle Tennessee, and from the mountains and valleys in the East. To-day universal suffrage is the watchword of the masses, who, in unbroken column, are pressing forward to certain victory. It is the sign by which they will conquer, and forever thrust from place and power, the enemies of the white men of the State, led by STOKES. Those who vote for STOKES vote for disfranchisement Those who vote for SENTER vote for enfranchisement. A vote for SENTER is a vote for universal suffrage. A vote for universal suffrage is a vote for SENTER. In this canvass the two are indissolubly connected. The conservative masses are helping SENTER, and SENTER is helping them, by assisting to secure a Legislature pledged to universal suffrage. The few who withhold support from the canvass because SENTER is a member of one wing of the Radical party, would be, practically, supporting STOKES, did they exercise any influence at all. But we reiterate, the issue is fully made up. The people thoroughly understand it, and will not be diverted from their great purpose by our political TURVEYDROPS, who are alike unable to either lead or follow public opinion.

THE Cincinnati *Times*, whose articles exert as powerful an influence on sublunary affairs as the mighty "leaders" in the Eatonswill *Gazette*, is displeased with the "Memphis scheme" for inducing Chinese labor. It had fondly hoped that the war would compel every planter to do, with his own hands, all his own digging and plowing, leaving the negro to hunt and fish, attend to politics, become the aristocrat of the land, and divide the profits. For years the profound statesman who edits the *Times* had cherished this hope; but the inexorable logic of events has blasted it. He has been forced to face the ugly fact that all the drudgery of plantation life is not to be borne by the former "slavocrats"—that the majority of them are still employers, and are apt to so remain. And he mourns departed expectations:

> We expected that the war would force the descendants of the South to conform to the only policy that is compatible with liberty, by going to work for themselves; but the Memphis scheme may, to some extent, repair the damages which the war inflicted upon the aristocratic method.

This is very melancholy. But there is yet hope. The influence of the *Times* is all powerful with the Government. Its extraordinary articles on current events create even a more profound sensation in administration circles than did the war correspondence of JEFFERSON BRICK in the bosom of the rotten monarchies of the Old World. Indeed, there is no great a similarity between the two in extent and character of influence, that the comparison flows, unbidden, from our pen. It is only necessary for this editorial Colossus to move and his wishes will be obeyed. He can secure another Constitutional amendment, compelling Southern planters, under penalty of death and the confiscation of their estates, to perform the entire labor of their plantations themselves. That is the way to "force the aristocrats of the South" to "go to work." Otherwise there is a faint probability that Southern landowners who find it more feasible, as well as profitable, to employ laborers in cultivating their land than to "run" a few hundred acres without assistance, will remain employers. The elder WELLER's universal preventive was "a alleybi." We recommend a Constitutional amendment to the Hogopolis Sage. A single article from his powerful pen will usher it into being.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has gone out of his way to meddle in Tennessee affairs. He has written a letter with the view of influencing the election. He has unbosomed himself to General STOKES, stating that he earnestly desires his success. Of course this letter was not written for STOKES' private delectation. It was intended for the public, and has already found its way into the STOKES organ at Nashville. It was intended not only to express BOUTWELL's, but the President's views on the Tennessee canvass. It expresses BOUTWELL's views; but the Secretary has no authority to speak for the President, who is not understood to be afflicted with views of any kind. It is natural that BOUTWELL should desire STOKES' election. He is in the interest of New England, whose interest it is to keep the Southern States under the control of the negroes and carpet-baggers. He fears the success of SENTER, because it will place the white men on an equal footing with the negroes. It is immaterial what BOUTWELL thinks of Tennessee affairs. It is immaterial whether BOUTWELL desires the election of STOKES or of SENTER. Tennessee happens to be a State, and not a Territory. There are no AMESES or SICKLESES or REYNOLDSES here to dragoon the people into whatever measures may happen to please the "powers that be" at Washington. Mr. BOUTWELL may write enough letters to fill his celebrated "pole in the sky," and he may come down amidst over a hundred speeches in favor of his disfranchising hero; but they will not, if he is a carpet-bagger, let him disgrace

Sketch of a Hermit—A Romantic Story.

On Sunday evening last an old man named Daniel Bomgardner, who for many years had lived by himself in a little cabin on the banks of Sandy river, above Ballville, departed this life. He was well known by our citizens, and esteemed as an honest and upright citizen; yet, while all knew how and where he lived, few knew the reasons for his hermit life. It was one of those singular cases, now and then developed, where grief sent to disorder—ation oftentimes that "truth is stranger than fiction." From one who was a near neighbor we gather the following particulars:

He was born on the 10th of April, 1782, near Frederick, Frederick county, Maryland, and was consequently in his eighty-eighth year at the time of his death. He was the youngest son, and his father, who had been quite wealthy, having provided for the rest of the family, reserved the home farm for the youngest son. He married, and residing on the farm, had gathered around him a family of six children, when the father was induced to indorse for a son-in-law, who absconded, leaving him to pay the debt, in doing which Daniel was left penniless. His wife, whose parents were wealthy, occasionally taunted Daniel with his poverty; yet he, sensitive and high spirited though he was poor, bore it until one day, about fifty years ago. He had taken his horses and started to the field to plow, but, brooding over the matter, tied them to the fence in the field and determined to quit the country. He turned his back upon his house, wife, children and friends, and never more was seen in Frederick. His absence occasioned alarm and inquiry, but his whereabouts were not known. Wandering about the country for some years, he finally, forty-three years ago, took up his residence in Ballville township. For nine years he lived in the family of John G. Rideout, of Ballville, and then he built for himself the little hut in which he resided at the time of his death. For thirty three years he lived there alone, seeking no information of his friends, nor extending to them any knowledge of his whereabouts. Nine or ten years ago, however, one of our old citizens, who formerly had lived in Maryland, was back there on a visit, and hearing some conversation one day in relation to some one who had disappeared from the neighborhood so many years before, and who had never been heard from, inquired his name, and on being told it, recognized him as the hermit Bomgardner. Daniel's oldest daughter had married well, and upon learning that her father was still living, wrote to him to induce his return, and subsequently her husband, about eight years ago, paid the old man a visit, and endeavored to get him to return with him, but all to no purpose. Another effort was made about five years ago by a grandson, who visited him to get him to return, but he was resolute and would not. And so the years rolled on; the old man grew older, and the once herculean frame became tremulous and fragile, yet still he maintained his solitary and secluded life. A few weeks ago he grew sick, but remained about his home until about a week before his death, when he became so poorly that he had to take his bed. He was then removed to the residence of Mr. John Moore, where kind hands ministered to his wants, and when the death-damp gathered on his brow and the feeble pulse ceased to beat, strangers' hands performed the sad office that loving hands fain would have done. He was buried on Monday last.—*Fremont (Ohio) Journal.*

A MISSISSIPPI TRAGEDY.

Double Murder in Chickasaw County.

From the Oktoona News, 23d.]

From the particulars that we have been able to gather relative to this terrible affair, it seems that a white man by the name of Cummings and a negro had a misunderstanding about some matters, and that the negro had threatened the life of Cummings.

On last Friday evening, as Mr. Cummings was returning home with a wagon load of corn, the negro had concealed himself in the bushes along side the road, waiting the approach of Mr. Cummings, and as he approached the spot, the negro fired at him, but missed his mark, the barrel of the gun being so near Mr. Cummings' face that the fire of the gun burnt his whiskers. The next day Mr. Cummings borrowed a shot-gun for the purpose of wreaking vengeance upon the assassin—went to the house where the negro lived and fired a load of squirrel shot into his breast, but the shot being too small, it failed to accomplish the object, and the negro pulled out a pistol and shot at Mr. Cummings, the ball penetrating the skull and killing him instantly.

As soon as it was ascertained that the negro had killed Mr. Cummings, he was arrested and tried before a Justice of the Peace, and committed to jail. On Sunday morning the guard started with the negro to Houston to lodge him in jail, and had proceeded with him as far as Shiloh Church, when a party of men approached and commenced firing, the guard running away and leaving the negro at the mercy of the approaching party. On the return of the guard they found the negro dead and with his throat cut from ear to ear. The party was unknown to any of the guard.

Analyzing a Woman.

The following is too good to be laid aside. The Parisian belle referred to, must have been much astonished, upon discovering her metamorphis into being a black woman, as "Tittiebat Titmouse" did when he saw that the barber instead of dyeing his hair black had dyed it green. But to the story:

"A celebrated Parisian belle, who had acquired the habit of whitewashing herself—so to speak—from the soles of her feet to the roots of her hair, with chemically prepared cosmetics, one day took a medical bath, and on emerging from it was horrified at finding herself as black as an Ethiopian. The transformation was complete. Not a vestige of the supreme Caucasian race was left. Her physician was sent for in alarm and haste. On his arrival he laughed immoderately and said: 'Madame, you are no longer a woman, but a sulphured. It is not a question of medical treatment, but of simple chemical action. I shall analyze you. Come, I shall submit you to a bath of sulphuric acid diluted with water. The acid will have the honor of combining with you; it will take up the sulphur, the metal will produce a sulphate, and we shall find at a precipitate a pretty woman.' The good-natured physician went through with his analysis, and the belle was restored to her membership with the white race. Young ladies who are ambitious of having snowy complexions should remember this and be careful what powder and cosmetics they use—if they use any at all.

Sunflowers, when planted on an extensive scale, it has recently been asserted by experimenters in France and Holland, will neutralize the deleterious effects of exhalations from marshes. This plan has been tried with great success in the fenny districts near Rochefort, France, and the authorities of Holland assert that intermittent fever has entirely disappeared from districts where the sunflowers have been planted. Though the above facts appear to be approved, it is not yet ascertained what effect the sunflower produces on the atmosphere, whether it generates oxygen like other plants of rapid growth, or whether, like the cone-bearers it emits ozone, and destroys the animal and vegetable germs of miasms producing fever.

During a storm the other day, in the village of Westchester, New York, two balls of fire, about three feet in diameter—fell in the heart of the town. The blue one shot over the postoffice to a harness shop, thence to a grocery, where it knocked a man out of his chair, and badly scared three others; the red one darted around in all directions, seeming to be in several places at the same time. A lady sewing at a machine found herself enveloped in a cloud of greenish blue, while at the Union school, the scholars were precipitated out of their seats on seeing the teacher enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke and fire.

TELEGRAPHIC.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES

To the Southwestern Press Association.

SUNDAY, JULY

NEW YORK.

Decision in a Cotton Case — Fatal Railway Collision—Secretary Talking to the Bulls and Bears in Wall street—Secretary Belcher.

NEW YORK, July 24.—The Colon tobacco case, in which the defendants were charged with a violation of the Revenue laws, was decided to-day. The Commissioner ordered their discharge, holding that as they had offered tobacco for sale which they had purchased at a United States Marshall's sale, with the proviso that no further stamp would be required; the United States could not enforce a tax against venders which officials had waived, on the charge of having unstamped packages of tobacco. The commissioner held that the fact of their having such was not criminal, but that it was incumbent upon informers to prove that such had actually been offered for sale, and they were discharged on this account. This case has attracted considerable attention.

It is stated that a freight train ran into a passenger train near the depot in Jersey City, last Wednesday. The caboose of the former being smashed and two men fatally injured. The facts of the affair are difficult to obtain.

The Cuban prisoners, mostly Irishmen and ex-Confederates, were paid ten dollars each this morning and dispersed.

The shipment of specie to Havana on Thursday was only $48,210, and not $480,000.

Beecher addressed the Bulls and Bears in the gold room to-day.

Deaths this week, 492; of these 288 were children.

It is considered singular that no dispatch from the French cable has been received at Brest since the 12th instant.

WASHINGTON.

The Secretary of the Treasury and Revenue Stamps—Issues of Fractional Currency.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Commissioner Delano has appointed a commission of five from his Bureau to examine and report upon all instruments or contrivances for cancelling Revenue stamps. The instruments must be presented on or before the first of September.

Fractional currency printed during the week, $126,000; amount shipped, $898,270; National Bank currency issued, $75,440; amount in circulation, $299,679,048; fractional currency destroyed, $290,000.

BOSTON.

Landing the Shore - End of the French Cable—Arrest of an Alleged Forger.

BOSTON, MASS., July 24.—The shore end of the French cable was landed last night, and hauled into the telegraph house at Rouses Hammond. The end of the cable is said to be in good working condition to Duxbury; but there is, as yet, no communication from Rouses Hammond, and will not be probably for some time.

The steamers Chilton and Scanderia take their departure this afternoon.

J. D. Brown is under arrest, charged with attempting to obtain $1500 from the Mount Vernon National Bank, on forged checks.

The telegraph line to Duxbury will probably be completed to-day. The officers of the steamers Chilton and Scandeia are to-day, before their departure, being tendered an informal banquet. The grand celebration is to take place Tuesday. Quite a number of prominent individuals have arrived to-day—M. Tournay, the French Charge d'Affaires, the Italian Charge d'Affaires and Captain Ward, of the British Legation. It is thought that the land line will be spliced to the cable on Monday.

A battery for firing a salute will be sent by the State authorities to assist in the cable celebration at Duxbury, on Tuesday. The Governor and other State officials have been invited to participate, and will probably do so.

NASHVILLE.

Boutwell Wants Stokes Elected—Paper Warehouse Destroyed by Fire.

NASHVILLE, July 24.—The *State Journal* publishes this afternoon a letter from Secretary Boutwell to Mr. Stokes, in which he says he is greatly interested in Stokes' success, believing that the future political character and general prosperity of Tennessee depend largely upon the continuance of the Radical party in power. He regards the supporters of Mr. Stokes as the true Radical party of Tennessee, and condemns the Republican supporters of Senter, because they are allied with the enemies of the Radical party.

The paper warehouse of Whitman & Co., of this city, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with the greater part of its contents. An adjoining house was also burned. Loss about $20,000; fully covered by insurance.

CHARLESTON.

Radical Wrangling in Charleston—Mackey's Removal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 24.—Much excitement prevails among the two wings of the Republican party here. Dr. Mackey, the late Collector, leads the native wing, which includes the mass of the negro voters, while Senator Sawyer, Congressman Bowen, and Gould Clark, the newly appointed Collector, in the place of Mackey, lead the Northern element. The removal of Mackey has intensified the bitterness between the two factions, and on Thursday last, Clark called on Mackey and, presenting his commission, demanded instant possession of the Collectors office, but Mackey refused to vacate until he had taken inventories of the public property, and received a receipt from Clark therefor, but promised to transfer on the 31st instant. Clark insisted upon an immediate surrender, which being refused he entered Mackey's office, and attempted to act as Collector, whereupon he was forcibly ejected by Mackey's subordinates. Yesterday Mackey and the other Custom-House officers were arrested, at the instance of Clark, on the charge of "assault and resisting an officer of the Revenue," and were bound over to answer before the United States Commissioner on Monday. During the hearing of the case, Clark, with a posse of thirty men, forced his way into the Custom-House and took possession, which he still retains. The partisans of Clark attempted to serenade Senator Sawyer & Bowen last night, but the negroes armed in large numbers and prevented the serenade, changing the procession and capturing six negroes, whom they entered in triumph at Mackey's residence, but let out on a threat.

HAVANA.

HAVANA, July 24.—General Puello has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, in which he declares his intention of acting according to, and enforcing Captain General Dulce's programme of policy, summed up in the words "Spain, Justice, Morality."

General Lituna has left Puerto Principe, and will embark on a Spanish steamer, probably for Spain.

The rebels have destroyed the bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe.

GEORGIA.

Crop and Weather News — Heavy Rains.

SAVANNAH, GA., July 24.—The crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida, are very cheering. Numerous specimens of the new crop have been received.

AUGUSTA, GA., July 24.—It has been raining throughout this section for two days.

The crops are doing well.

A political fracas occurred at Upper Three Runs, Berwick District, South Carolina, to-day, in which two men were killed and several wounded. The affair was confined to the whites.

BUFFALO.

Extensive Preparations for a Trot.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 24.—Six fast horses have arrived from Western Pennsylvania to participate in the August trot. Sixty horses are now stabled at the Park, and training.

ST. LOUIS.

A Man Suicides—All for Love.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Fred. Oppelbaum, a laborer on a farm nine miles from here, hung himself yesterday. Cause, unrequited love.

FOREIGN.

The War in Brazil — Lopez in the Mountains — The Uruguayan Revolution — Martial Law in Spain—Austrian Affairs—Important to Bavarians in the United States.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 24.—Dates from Rio Janeiro to June 26th state that Lopez was in the mountains in a strong position with 5000 men.

The revolution in Uruguay continued. President Baez had marched into the interior again to meet Cerbello, who was at the head of the insurgents.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 24.—The Government has issued a decree revising and putting in force the martial law of April 18.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, July 25.—In the Reichsrath to-day the Committee on the Budget reported against abolishing the Embassies at Rome and minor European capitals.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, July 24.—The Ministers and prominent members of the Bavarian Diet have pledged themselves to support a bill based on negotiations with Herr Roston, the Bavarian Consul at Chicago, recognizing as valid all legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States without the previous consent of the home government; but the right of Bavarian citizenship is not to be immediately accorded to the wife of an alien by reason of her marriage.

RIVERS.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—The river is rising, with nine feet in the canal. Down—Silver Spray. Weather clear and warm.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—The river is about stationary. Arrived—Mollie Able. Departed—Great Republic, Kellogg and Hill Con. Mercury, 94°.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—The river is falling, with seventy-six in the channel, and seventy-six under the bridge. Departed—Sam J. Hale. Weather clear; thermometer, 88°.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Departed—Bismarck, for St. Louis.

CAIRO, July 24.—Up—Belle St. Louis, two a.m. Down—Belle Memphis and Lotus No. 3, five p.m. The river rose seven inches; mercury, 82°.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Cotton steady and more doing. Flour, $5 60@6 25, closing 5@10c better. Whisky, $1 07@1 08. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Cuba sugar, 11@12¼c. Molasses dull. Corn, 85@$1 10. Wheat, $1 56.

Dry Goods.—The inquiry is quite limited, as usual on Saturday, but we are now so near the opening of the active season that there is no disposition to force sales, unless at full prices. All standard brown sheetings of standard makes are firm at 17c, Amoskeag do. 16½c, Atlantic 14½c sheetings 13@13½c, Lawrence D 15@15½c—agents prices 16¼c less 5 per cent. Auburn bleached muslins 17½c, Masonville and Lonsdales 19c, Gold Medal 15½c, Forrest 28c, Lyman 28c, American (new style prints) 13c, Pacific 15½c, Dunnell's 15½c, Amoskeag corset jeans 15c, No. 1 shirtings 17@18c, Stark grain bag 27½c, and White Rock, linen sides, 23½c.

Money.—The market is easy at 6@7 for call loans, with few offerings into the day. Discounts quiet, 8@12. Present report says the Secretary of the Treasury will continue to purchase bonds in August, on the same basis as this month, without increasing the sales of gold. The bank statement is favorable. The total reserve is nearly a million and a half greater than last week. Sterling quiet, 10@10½. Gold opened at 135¼, advanced to 135¾ and closed at 135¼@135¾. The rise was occasioned by heavy shipments and private telegrams a full of per cents in bonds at Frankfort and London. It was stated that the Prussian government had put a new loan of 150,000,000 thalers on the Frankfort market, which caused a decline in our bonds. The carrying rates for gold were 5@7 per cent. Clearances $10,000,000. Exports to-day, $1,600,000 for the week, $5,062,015. Governments are firmer. State bonds steady—old Tennessees, 68; new do., 51½.

NEW ORLEANS MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24.—Cotton dull—middlings, 24½c. Sales 78 bales. Gold, 135½. Sterling 60½. New York sight, ¼ premium. Flour firm; superfine $6; XX, $ 50; XXX, $6 75. Corn, looking upward, 81 @ 85. Oats, 77c. Bran, $1 05. Prime hay, $20. Pork, $34 75. Bacon unchanged. Lard, tierces, 19½@21c; keg, 21½@22½c. Sugar, common, 10@11c; prime, 10½c. Molasses—choice fermenting, 62@64c. Whisky, $1 15. Coffee dull—fair, 16@16½c; prime, 16½@17c.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 24.—Flour, $4 87@5 50. Wheat, $1 34½. Corn, 85c. Rye, $1 06 @1 12. Barley, $1 35. Highwines, $1 02. Pork, $30 75@31. Lard, 18½c. Bulk shoulders, 16½@16¾c. Hams, 14½@15c; round sides, 16c; middles, 16½c.

LOUISVILLE MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, July 24.—Flour, $5 35. Hay, $20@22. Corn, 80c. Oats, 72c. Bacon, 16½@17c. Lard, 18½c. Pork, $31 50. Wheat, $1 35. Whisky, $1.

CINCINNATI MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, July 24.—Family flour, $6 25@6 50. Corn, 76c. Whisky, $1. Pork, $33 25. Bulk shoulders, 13½c; sides, 16c. Bacon, shoulders, 14½c; sides, 16c. Wheat, $1 35@1 45. Rye, 96@96. Cotton nominal. Butter, 24@28c. Eggs, 14c.

ST. LOUIS MARKETS.

ST. LOUIS, July 24.—Flour, $5 12½@5 40. Wheat, $1 18. Corn, 82@82½. Oats, 66@75c. Rye, $1 25. Whisky, $1 05. Pork, $33 12½@33 25. Bacon shoulders, 14½; sides, 18½@19c. Lard, 18½@18c. Groceries quiet and unchanged.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 24.—Consols, 93½, 5-20's, 88½; and at Frankfort, 87½.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—Cotton firmer; uplands, on the spot, 12½@12¾d; Orleans, 12¾@13d. Sales 15,000 bales. White wheat 10s 6d; red Western 9s 2d. Western flour, 23s 6d. Corn, No. 2, mixed, 30s; old, 29s. New oats, 3s 6d. Peas, 39s.

OFFICERS WANTED.

Officers much needed on the police force—Orderly sergeants.

Motto for a rejected suitor—He wooed, and she wouldn't.

A man in London follows the occupation of "professional introducer."

Fun considers the "dog-days" in London suitable for water-spaniels.

Chloroform is taking the place of cognac as the fashionable female tipple.

The shoe trade is said to be so brisk that goods are sold even as fast as manufactured.

"As dead as the constitution" is the latest synonym for any body or thing who is very dead.

Matrimonial.—It is reported that the French cable is "spliced" again, and has already had several buoys.

The magazine, *Once a Week*, was sold for $140 at auction, in London, the other day.

A Castilian belle violates the arithmetic table by having a foot only six inches long.

The mechanical portion of the Philadelphia mint is to be overhauled and repaired.

Hereafter the whites will have 50,000 majority over the negro vote in Virginia.

Nine hundred thousand dollars is what open bonfire cost two managers in America within eighteen months.

James Allen, of Providence, is to tempt Providence for the 234th time, by making his 234th balloon ascension.

Wilkie Collins is disgusted with his treatment by French plagiarist, and will not attend the literary congress in Paris.

A Western barbarian speaks of Mrs. Helmbold's "turnout" at Long Branch as one of the "buchurfositties" of the place.

It is said Grant appointed "Hay" secretary of legation to Spain, anticipating that Sickles would make a donkey of himself. Thistle never do.

A medical student says he has never been able to discover the bone of contention, and desires to know whether it is not situated very near the jawbone.

A woman in New Orleans was arrested for throwing a pail of boiling water over a man. Her defense was that she mistook him for her husband.

Corn and wheat in the northwestern part of Kansas never looked better than at present, and there will be an unprecedented yield.

The Chinese in California are taxed heavily for the right to work. The negroes, as a general rule, tax themselves much more heavily for the privilege of being lazy.

Anderson Coleman (colored) attempted an outrage on the person of Mr. Wesson's daughter, nine miles from Holly Springs, last Saturday. Her brothers rescued her, and the negro escaped.

A woman being enjoined to try the effects of kindness upon her husband, and being told that it would heap coals of fire on his head, replied that she had "tried boiling water, and it didn't do a bit of good."

Since the Government turned out an officer for marrying John H. Surratt's sister, why does it not turn out men for going to see John Wilkes Booth's brother upon the stage?

The claims instituted by the Bourbon family against the government of Italy, in reference to the decree of confiscation, issued by Garibaldi in the year 1860, have been rejected by the civil tribunals of Naples.

Bishop Bourget, of Ottawa, Canada, has written home from Rome, urging the formation of another Zouave corps for the Holy Father, and Rev. Father Morgan is now on his way to Canada to raise the recruits.

Count Millottine, the oldest member of the Russian Cabinet, attempted, a few days ago, to take his own life on account of the misconduct of his only daughter, who eloped from St. Petersburg with a French actor.

Among the convicts at the *Bagne de Toulon* is a Prussian nobleman of high rank, Count Schaffgotsch, who was believed to be a very honorable gentleman in Paris, but who in the end was found to be an impudent swindler and blackleg.

Here is a letter from Victor Hugo to the niece of Hector Berlioz: "Your uncle's death was the rending of one of the noblest strings on the lyre of France. His melodies will still charm the Gaelic heart when our civilization has become decrepit."

At one of the last bull fights in Madrid, one of the most pugnacious and stubborn animals was called Andrew Johnson. The horned Andrew Johnson died game after ripping up the bellies of several horses and hurling the matador twice into the air.

Many people outside of the profession know how to run a newspaper. The *New York Herald* is said to have received, since Mr. Raymond's death, an avalanche of propositions from would-be editors. They are classified as follows: Persons willing to be managers, 6,156; financial editors, 6,670; leader writers, 655; theatrical critics, 3,076; reporters, 1; night editors, 0; errand boys, 0.

A late number of an illustrated journal has a wood cut of a young wife knitting a tiny stocking by the side of a cradle in which lies a sleeping infant—the picture being entitled "Not a Girl of the Period." The Boston *Courier* thinks she must be "a Girl of the Period," as our grandmothers didn't finish off their stocking at the top, which this young woman is represented as doing.

Here is what M. L. Lincoln writes to the Paris *Recette* about Anna Dickinson: "This young lady is passably good looking, and has considerable fluency in speaking, but as a general thing her remarks are illogical in the extreme, and hardly worth listening to. I grew decidedly fidgety after hearing her for fifteen minutes. Frenchmen don't enjoy a good scold as Americans, who are used to it, do.

The Prince of Wales must be the prince of spendthrifts, if the stories of his straightened circumstances can be relied on. His annual income cannot be much, if any, less than £150,000, and may exceed that sum. And yet it is proposed to appeal to parliament to pay the prince's travelling expenses in the East, in consideration of his "scarce resources. Seven or eight hundred thousand dollars a year, one would think ought to keep a prince from begging.

According to the New York *Times*, most of the recent horrible cases of murder furnish resolved illustrations of the often-observed fact that "rum" is the great ally of murder. Twelve cases out of ten, the homicide has previously placed himself under the influence of liquor. Sometimes it is the direct and exclusive stimulator of deeds of murder, and sometimes the intending criminal, urged by other causes, feels it necessary to resort to it as the only means capable of bringing him up to the killing point. But even when he has to force the accompaniment of liquor, it is always used for some other unlawful purpose of this, the highest crime known to the law or to mortality.

Now Advertisements.

WANTED.

Wanted.

AGENTS FOR BIBLE LYRICS, an entirely new work that has been in active preparation for over a year, carefully indorsed by leading clergymen of all the principal denominations. For it is by popular demand. Circulars giving full particulars, with sample pages, and a sample of the elegant full-page engravings with which the work will be embellished, address C. F. VENT, Publisher, 38 W. Fourth st., Cincinnati, O.
jy25

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

STEAMBOAT "COMMERCIAL"—Dimensions, O. 179 feet on deck, 36 feet beam, 6 feet hold. In complete order having been lately repaired, and will be sold at a bargain. For terms, etc., apply to CAPTAIN JAMES LEE,
Office of Warriner, Lee & Tharmond,
jy25 No. 18 Madison street.

SCHOOLS.

Brinkley Female College,

South Terminus of DeSoto Street, MEMPHIS, - - - - TENN.,

Will Open its Second Session 1st September.

Terms for Five Months, Positively in Advance:

For all branches of English, Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, German and Italian.....$30 00
For Harp, Guitar and Piano Music, Vocal and Instrumental.....30 00
For Board, with Furnished Room, Fuel, Lights, Washing and Towels.....120 00
No incidentals or deductions.
No Books or Stationery furnished except for cash.
jy25 REV. J. D. MEREDITH, President.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL

Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

REV R. F. LARRABEE, A. M., Principal.
(An Assistant to be employed.)
LAMBERT MAY, Professor Modern Languages.
MISS DONNA HILL, Principal Primary School.

THIS popular school opens its next session September 1st, and will afford
SUPERIOR FACILITIES
For boys to acquire a thorough Classical and Commercial education. Circulars, giving particulars, may be had at the book-stores.
J. M. MONROE,
T. P. SMITHWICK,
R. W. HAW,
jy25 Board of Visitors.

AUCTION SALES.

UNDERWRITERS SALE
Wet Dry Goods, damaged by water,
AT A. E. FRANKLAND'S,
Also, large lot of Clothing, Hoop Skirts, etc.,
By A. E. Frankland, 197 Main Street,
Tuesday, July 27, at 10 o'clock, a.m.
Sale positive—Terms Cash.
jy25 A. E. FRANKLAND, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,
AT AUCTION.
Tuesday Morning, July 27, at 10 o'clock,
Bleached and Brown Cottons, Gunnabags,
Linseys, Dress Goods, Cassimeres,
Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Yankee
Notions, Clothing, Etc.,
Terms, cash. GOTTLIEB & EZEKIEL,
jy25 Auctioneers,
Corner Second and Adams streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROPE CLIMBING

Extraordinary!

—FROM—

Earth to Balloon on the Main Rope,

—BY—

Prof. Geo. H. Merrifield,

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1869,
jy24 Corner Adams and Third Streets.

"WILLETT'S"

No. 37

DAILY AVALANCHE.

SUNDAY, ... JULY 25, 1869

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY AND BOARD OF HEALTH VISITORS.

All communications should be addressed to "AVALANCHE, ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Memphis, Tenn."

Business on the Premises. All advertisements from this date will be cash, and must be paid for before they are inserted. No exceptions whatever. Our terms will be strictly adhered to.

The Daily AVALANCHE is filed regularly at the following places and agencies:

Albany Board of Trade, Albany.
Baltimore Board of Trade, Baltimore.
Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange, Baltimore.
Boston Board of Trade, Boston.
Boston Corn Exchange, Boston.
Buffalo Board of Trade, Buffalo.
Charleston Board of Trade, Charleston.
Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago.
Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, Cincinnati, O.
Cleveland Board of Trade, Cleveland, O.
Detroit Board of Trade, Detroit, Mich.
Dubuque Board of Trade, Iowa.
Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Kentucky.
Memphis Chamber of Commerce, Tenn.
Minneapolis Board of Trade, Minneapolis, Minnesota
Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, Wis.
New York Produce Exchange, New York city.
New York Chamber of Commerce, New York city.
Newark Board of Trade, Newark, N. J.
Oswego Board of Trade, Oswego, N. Y.
Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa.
Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg Board of Trade, Pittsburg, Pa.
Portland Board of Trade, Portland, Me.
Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Richmond, Virginia.
St. Louis Board of Trade, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis, Missouri.
St. Paul Chamber of Commerce, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Toledo Board of Trade, Toledo, Ohio.
Wilmington Board of Trade, Wilmington, Delaware.
Cairo Chamber of Commerce, Cairo, Illinois.
Stacey House, Nashville.
Donegan House, Huntsville, Alabama.
Huntsville Hotel, Huntsville, Alabama.
St. Cloud Hotel, Nashville, Tennessee.
Astor House, New York City.
St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.
Spencer House, Cincinnati, Ohio.
St. James Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Burnett House, " "
Henrie House, " "
Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.
Fremont House, Chicago, Illinois.
Laclede Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.
St. Charles Hotel, " "
Spotswood Hotel, Richmond, Va.
Lamar House, Knoxville, Tenn.
St. Charles Hotel, Cairo, Illinois.
Parker House, Boston, Mass.

We have received assurances from the secretaries of most of these boards and proprietors of hotels that files have been prepared and will be kept for that especial purpose. We make this known that any of our home readers traveling abroad may know where to look for the AVALANCHE.

TO COUNTY VOTERS.

Registration Notice.

Having been fully empowered to register the voters of Shelby county, I will open office for that purpose at Cuba, Saturday, July 24.
Raleigh, Wednesday, July 28th.
For one day only at each place.
From the latter date I shall be in my office at Memphis.
All persons who have lost their certificates of Ware, League, Davis, Sears and Williams, will receive duplicates upon proper affidavit of the loss filed.
JOHN P. BOUGHNER,
Commissioner of Registration for Shelby County.

Religious Notice.

Preaching at the First Baptist Church by D. E. Burns at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

Gents' all-linen handkerchiefs, $4 50 per dozen, worth $7. M. Kraus & Co.

The Coolest Thing of the Season will be the display to-morrow of an iceberg of printed lawns, which Wells & Coll offer at 12½ cents per yard.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—The people of Memphis will bear in mind that Geo. W. Baxter does a legitimate wood business and defies competition, both in *quality* and *price*. Office, 278 Main street, corner South Court.

Sea Island yard-wide domestic, 12½ cents per yard. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Dolbear's Commercial College, 330 Main street, always open night and day.

PERSONAL.—Colonel A. Carver, the celebrated machinist from Little Falls, New York, is at present on a visit to this city. He is the patentee of the very efficient double-acting artesian pump, which has been awarded a large number of premiums at Fairs in the North and East, and which he is about to introduce throughout the South.

C. W. Dustan, who once figured somewhat extensively in Memphis during the war, as a melish satrap, is a Radical candidate for Congress in the Fourth, Alabama, District.

Mr. John F. Watkins, of Wm. R. Moore & Co.'s, returned yesterday from a two month's visit to the East.

Two yards wide bleached table linen $1—worth $1 50. Warranted all linen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

The Central High School is to open its next session September 1, in charge of an experienced and efficient corps of teachers. See advertisement.

MAYOR LEETWICH.—A private letter from Mayor Leetwich, received yesterday by a friend in this city, written from Allegheny Springs, says that he is more feeble than when he left the city. He hopes, however, to be restored to health shortly. An eminent physician has him under treatment, and he will go through a regular course of medicine, which he thinks will effect a perfect cure.

Jaconets, swisses, mulls, nansooks, edgings and insertings at half their value. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams.

The Mammoth Cave excursionists, with the exception of H. H. Potter, Esq., and family, who remain at the Cave for the remainder of the summer, arrived home yesterday in excellent health and spirits. The Eastern excursionists, Messrs. Hillestam & Cheney, of Cincinnati, Shropshire, of New Orleans, and Dennis, of Bolivar. Each and all speak of the trip as the pleasantest of their lives.

Buy your F. Y. shirts and furnishing goods of Messrs. Farnsworth, Wiggins & Thorn 233 Main street.

"THERE'S NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL." This is absolutely true in using Dooley's Chemical Yeast Baking Powders, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into the manufacture that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutricious, can be made every time. It is always ready, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally.

Country merchants who buy dry goods, examine our stock. M. Kraus & Co.

THEFT OF A WATCH.—A quartette of mackerels, named respectively, Ed. Brattice, John Horrigan, Henry Rogers, and Wesley McShane, were brought before Justice Foley yesterday, charged with stealing a silver watch belonging to Officer Clinton. Several witnesses were examined, and the Justice, after hearing the case, committed Brattice and Rogers for trial in the sum of $2000 each. Brattice and Horrigan were acquitted.

Just received, full-size 10-inch Java article mosquito nettings, 50 cents per yard or $5 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

Southwestern Life Insurance Company.

At the meeting of the Directors elected for the ensuing year, held on 20th instant, Mr. Woodruff, the active and energetic President for the past year, stated that the rapidly increasing business of the company demanded more time and labor than he could devote to it without detriment to his private business. C. T. A. Nelson, late President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and well known as one of the most accomplished and thorough business men in the Mississippi Valley, was elected to the Presidency. Mr. Woodruff takes the first Vice Presidency and pledged himself as feeling more interest in the Southern Life than ever. The Woodruff report to the Board of the last year's business was more than gratifying; it created enthusiasm. Highly gratifying the increase of assets for the past six months of his administration was larger than the preceeding eighteen months, reaching on 1st of July more than half a million dollars.

General Jordon's report of the Atlanta department brought forth a resolution of thanks to himself and Secretary, Mr. Morris.

We most heartily congratulate not only the Southern Life Insurance Company, but the Southern people upon the successful management of its affairs. We had been so long browbeaten by our *brethren of superior financial capacity* that we were almost afraid to undertake a Southern enterprise and commit it to Southern brains and business capacity.

Three months ago we wrote an article commending the Southern Life, and prophesied its certain success from our knowledge of its management but we confess our surprise to find over $100,000 net assets added up to the first of July. If any one ever doubted the company, let him doubt no more; for if such men as T. A. Nelson, Amos Woodruff, F. S. Davis, R. C. Brinkley, F. M. White, General John B. Gordon, Ben. Hill, General Robert Toombs, Charles Kortrecht, H. A. Partee, Hugh Torrance, Wade Hampton, W. H. Cherry and others, can't manage anything that can be managed, we simply ask, who can? The test has been made and the feat accomplished. We sincerely desire the success of all kindred institutions, and believe they will succeed. We know that they will, if properly managed; and after all, here lies the true secret of success in any undertaking, and about the only risk in life insurance company. Honesty, economy and due attention is a positive guarantee.

News in Brief.

Appletons' Journal, from No. 1 to 17, is at Emmons', No. 10 Jefferson street, and all the principal weeklies.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce takes place to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock.

Colonel Wood, of the Great Panhandle Railroad route, arrived in town yesterday, and will remain with us a few days.

Hon. Emerson Etheridge addressed the people of Union City yesterday. It is proposed to bring him out for State Senator from his District.

Dr. W. E. Rogers, Health officer, reports twenty-one deaths in the city during the past week, of which fifteen were white persons and six colored.

Mr. Henry Farmer, the accomplished flutist, has returned, in excellent health, after a successful professional tour in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama.

An individual named Sam Rook was arrested on the charge of whipping his wife. Sam was sent to jail to await an examination before Justice Kiernan to-morrow morning.

An individual named Toney Dickenson stole a hog belonging to Frank Lully on Friday. Toney was arrested and Squire Kiernan will investigate the case on Monday.

We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. Little, John & Co., Boston, for a copy of the American Law Review, which is usual, is filled with matter of interest to the profession.

The first number of the *Southern Monthly Magazine*, of New Orleans, has been received. It contains ninety-six pages of reading matter, and two handsome illustrations. Its publishers are Messrs. Campbell & Co.

Captain Boughner returned from a registration tour through the interior yesterday evening. He represents the planters in the best of spirits relative to the crops, which promise to be better than for many years.

The body of the negro who fell overboard from the wharf-boat, a few days ago, and was drowned, was recovered yesterday evening by a number of mackerels, near the foot of Beale street. The body was towed ashore, and the coroner will hold an inquest to-day.

The matrimonial market was very dull last week, only three families having entered into the holy bonds, as follows: Thomas Hanlon and Mrs. Anna Jordan; David Bolton and Eliza Ann Parsons; Brown Sims and Lucinda Moore.

John Grant was arrested at the instance of his wife Charlotte, on the charge of assault and threatening to kill her. John was locked up, and perhaps will be in a better frame of mind on Monday, when he meets the Commissioner.

A new locomotive has been placed on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, in charge of engineer Tuttle. It was constructed at the shops of the company in this city, by master mechanic James Long, and is named after Colonel J. P. Wood, formerly President of the company.

A girl named Ellen Haile threatened to do grievious bodily harm to a woman named Emma McGhee, declaring she would have her life. The threatened woman procured a warrant and had Ellen arrested, and she was bound over to keep the peace by Squire Kiernan for the space of six months.

Yesterday being registration day in the Fourth Civil District, the people of the vicinity turned it into a gala day. To commence with, there was a barbecue and bran dance. Speeches were also delivered by Colonels Townsend, Douglass and Kerr, and Messrs. John Cubbins and Sam H. Jones. Several hundred persons were present.

MEMORIAL CEMETERY ENLARGED.—We learn that Elmwood Cemetery has recently been enlarged by the purchase of sixteen and a half acres of ground at a cost of thirty thousand dollars to the company. This addition makes the cemetry a perfect square, and it now contains eighty acres or an eighth of a section, with a public road encircling its four sides, affording easy means of access to visitors and funeral processions.

With President Lenoir and Superintendent Phillips at its head, Elmwood will, ere long, realise for its founders their brightest anticipations, and all that lot owners can desire as the last resting place for their dead. Each season will hallow it with new beauties and charms, and art and nature will vie with each other in making Elmwood the most beautiful cemetery in the United States. We understand it is the intention of the company to enclose the entire grounds with a durable iron fence.

THE SURRENDER OF COLONEL DICKENS.—Colonel Thomas Dickens, on learning of the death of Mr. Wade Bolton, on Friday, came into the city in the evening, and yesterday morning surrendered himself to Sheriff A. P. Curry. He was committed to jail on the warrant issued by Coroner Samelson. It is expected that the trial of Colonel Dickens will take place during the coming week. His counsel are sanguine that they will be able to procure an acquittal on the ground of justifiable homicide.

THE TERRIBLE CALAMITY AT HOPEFIELD.—About the middle of May, on a Sunday evening, a terrible calamity occurred on the river, opposite Hopefield, by which five persons met with a watery grave, through the upsetting of a pleasure-boat belonging to Dr. Acree. Four bodies were found, but no trace could be got of the body of Dr. Acree's little son—until Friday, when it was found floating in the Mississippi, near the mouth of White river, and about one hundred and fifty miles below the place where the accident occurred. The body was brought to the city yesterday for interment.

MEMPHIS AND SELMA RAILROAD.

Columbus, Miss., Votes to Subscribe Stock.

We have received the following dispatch from General N. B. Forrest:

"COLUMBUS, MISS., July 24, 1869.

"EDITORS AVALANCHE: We have had an exciting canvass for railroad tax this week. Columbus votes twenty-five hundred for tax and thirty against.

"N. B. FORREST, President."

This will be most gratifying to the friends of this great enterprise. Under the able management of General Forrest and his coadjutors, the Memphis and Selma Railroad is working rapid and sure progress.

TRAGEDY IN MADISON COUNTY.

A Negro Killed Four Miles from Jackson.

On the twentieth, Henry Exom, colored, was killed four miles from Jackson. The *Tribune* says, "Ozom, who had been attending the speaking in this place, by the Gubernatorial candidates, on that day, was returning home, riding a mule, and as he had almost or quite reached his destination, two young men, Jas. Young and William Longmire, who had also been in town and were returning to their homes beyond, came up with Exom, and as they passed one of them knocked off the negro's hat. The latter dismounted to recover his hat, and Longmire wheeled and also dismounted, laying hold upon Exom and calling upon his comrade to shoot him. Young rode up and fired one or two shots without effect, when Longmire told him to shoot to hit and kill him. Young then shot the luckless negro through the head, causing instant death."

A Good Work.

EDITORS AVALANCHE: There has been recently organized in our city an association of the pastors of the leading Protestant churches of the place, whose object is to counsel together as to the best means for promoting the moral and religious interests of the community, and to co-operate with each other in carrying out such plans as may be adopted for this end. One of the happy results of such an association is to cultivate Christian sociability among the ministers and members of the various branches of the church of Christ, which will enable them to live in more perfect obedience to the injunction of their Divine Master to "love as brethren," and realize how good and how pleasant it is for brethren" not only "to dwell together in unity," but also to work together in harmony. Being made equally partakers of the grace and salvation of Christ, having the same object in view, and inspired by the same faith and hope, how could they think of opposing it? Of course, adverse this, and especially when they know that "in union is strength," and greater certainty of success. It is to be regretted, however, that the ministers of the Episcopal church have *declined* to unite in this worthy, Christian enterprise, although, as I understand, they have been specially and cordially invited to do so by those engaged in it. In some parts of the country this denomination is free to join with others in the work and worship of our common Lord and Master, and why should not the same be true here?

The association has gone to work in earnest, and its labors will be crowned with good results—results that will soon be seen and felt.

One item to which the attention of this body is given is the taking of a census of the city, with a view to ascertain those who are not members of any church, especially those who do not attend church—where they live, and what their denominational preferences are, so that they may have the benefit of such pastoral care as they may desire. This will bring a good influence to bear upon a large proportion of our citizens which at present they do not feel. It gives the pastor their acquaintance, and access to their homes and their hearts, so that they may be brought to converse with the subject of religion, attend the house of God, and become Christians. It is designed also that the children shall be brought under Sabbath school instruction and influence, instead of being left to spend the Sabbath upon the streets, where they so readily learn mischief and so early begin to practice immorality and crime.

Still other means are to be adopted which shall work together for the accomplishment of the ends proposed. And if these could meet with the cordial support of all who profess to be friends of morality and the followers of the Savior, a change would be wrought in public sentiment, and the pulpit and the press would be more ready to rebuke wickedness and crime, not only in "high places," but in *all* places. Infidelity and sin would not trample so openly and exultantly upon the holy Sabbath, sneer at the laws that would punish guilt and repress crime, scorn the idea of government and order, sacrifice the public good for individual and selfish ends, and seek to render the institutions of our land a farce. TIMOTHY.

Memphis, July 24, 1869.

Ladies' corsets $1—worth $1 50. M. Kraus & Co.

FINE JOB PRINTING.—Merchants and others who wish to get superior job printing executed should call at the *premier* job office of the city, of which Messrs. Dalton & Price are the interprising proprietors. This model establishment is located at No. 9 Jefferson street, under the Commercial Hotel. This firm, who give the strictest personal attention to all orders entrusted to their care, are prepared to execute every kind of job printing, from a tiny card to a mammoth poster in all colors and variety of styles. Every attention is given to the printing of all kinds of programmes, pamphlets and books, in the finest style of the "art preservative of arts."

The night express train from Louisville, just as it started from Guthrie's Station, Friday night, struck a section hand, who was lying drunk on the track, picking him up on the cow-catcher, and throwing him about ten feet. He was badly bruised, but, strange to say, there appeared to be no bones broken. He was taken in the baggage car and carried to Clarksville for surgical attention.

That beautiful lot opposite the residence of E. M. Apperson, Esq., on Wellington street, is to be sold on Tuesday the 27th instant, at half past ten o'clock, on the premises. It has a front of one hundred and fifty feet with a depth of four hundred feet. It is one of the most elegant residence lots in or near Memphis, and will probably be sharply competed for. It is known as the St. Peter's School lot.

ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.—All parties to whom bounty is due under acts of Congress approved July 28, 1866, and March 3, 1869, who have not filed their claims, should do so at once, as the time for filing such claims expires on the first day of December next. Call at our office, 46 North Court street, and perfect your claims.

MOYERS & DEDRICK.

BRINKLEY FEMALE COLLEGE, located in our city, is prepared to take fifty boarders and two hundred pupils. An ample corps of assistants has been secured, and among others the Misses Peeples, of Richmond, Virginia, justly celebrated as musicians and vocalists. This is the cheapest college in Memphis. Teaches seven languages for $8 per month.

Just received, another lot All-Linen Huck. Towels at 40 and $3 50 per dozen. M. Kraus & Co., corner Main and Adams streets.

THE CRIMINAL COURT.—The Criminal Court still continues to grind slowly but surely, and yesterday sent the boxes of fifteen prisoners were sentenced to terms in the Penitentiary varying from one to twenty years. The aggregate of years to be worked for the benefit of the State is one hundred and two. Col. Curry, Sheriff of Shelby county, paid a visit to Nashville with the convicts on Monday.

Life in the Old Land Yet.

The [illegible] of this [illegible] coming [illegible] ever may be the political complexion of our rulers. With plenty of railroads heaped up [illegible] valleys and bring to market the hidden wealth of the hills and mountains abounding in minerals of every variety; with cotton factories to convert the raw material into fabrics of the most beautiful character; with machine shops to manufacture everything required from the rich ores of our own State; in a word, with the busy hum of industry upon every side, producing everything ornamental and useful required for our comfort and happiness, with prospects of plenty in the future, we may well laugh at the long faces of politicians and their defiance to the gaunt spectres conjured up by this hereditary class of croakers. But how is this to be accomplished? How can we build railroads, cotton factories foundries or machine shops? how can we have plenty of everything for comfort and happiness? Simply by keeping the profits of our labor at home; having it invested at home, loaned out to those engaged in the development of home interest, railroads, factories and others who will build up, reorganize and reconstruct our country upon a sound financial basis. By this plan, and this alone, may our people ever hope to compete with our more opulent, wealthy and prosperous sister States.

The Carolina Life Insurance Company of Memphis is emphatically a home institution. Its officers and directors are among the best and most successful financiers of the South west—men who have by their prudence, care and attention to business accumulated large fortunes, and at the same time established for themselves characters for integrity, prudence and economy, which affords the amplest guarantee for the permanent success of this institution.

In the settlement of losses, this company does not wait for the expiration of ninety days, as is the custom with many other companies, but are ready to settle any and all losses promptly upon presentation of proper proofs, without regard to time.

This is of itself a very great advantage, as the beneficiaries in life policies are often in such circumstances as to make such delay seriously embarrassing, to say the least.

For this as well as many other reasons, we would say to all not insured: Go immediately to the office of the Carolina Life Insurance Company, 291 Main street, and take out policies for the benefit of your families. d&wlt

The Courts.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—The attention of attorneys is called to the following cases, requiring amendment: James W. Rawlings, Thomas J. Hicks, Alfred Marzoratti, S. M. Stewart, S. L. Carpenter, A. C. Bettis, G. W. Sesson, S. D. McClure, Josiah S. White, W. C. Sesson.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—The following cases are set for trial this week:

153 Wm. Hoyle; larceny.
170 Louis Givens; murder.
234 Wm. Dobson, John Henry, Ben. Evans and John Johnson; larceny.
240 Orlando Carter; larceny.
244 Warren Singleton; larceny.
248 Adison Collier; robbery.
257 Hick Murphy; housebreaking.
268 Charles Boyd; murder.
300 Martha Dawsey; perjury.
301 Adaline Neeley; perjury.
287 Charles Reed, A. McIntire; housebreaking.
302. Ed. Lindsay and John Glass; horse-stealing.
303 Peter Good and Taylor Stocks; murder.
304 George Washington; larceny.
305 James Berry; larceny.
306 Stephen Montalto; rape.
307 Bill Aikinson; housebreaking.
55 Angelo Mazer; murder.
120 Hiram Tolliver; murder.
127 C. L. Morrison; perjury.
141 A. H. Curlin; murder.
158 Lewis Street; murder.
178 179, 180 C. A. Stillman; perjury.
205 Alexander Hunt; larceny.
258 Samuel Dickens; malicious shooting.
259 George Hines; larceny.
260 H. C. Norris; embezzlement.
267 D. B. Dusenberry; malicious shooting.
150 Bob Holmes; larceny.
171 Lou Winters; larceny.
174 P. Eagan; larceny.
251 Francis Clayton; larceny.
264 George Morris; larceny.
266 George Morris; carrying burglar's tools.
136 Lee Ramsey; larceny.
128 W. H. Morrison; larceny.
129 London Moony; malicious shooting.
175 Affect Owens; larceny.

Parties defendant on bonds must be in attendance or forfeitures will be taken against them and their securities. Witnesses in any of the above stated cases must be in attendance.

CHANCERY COURT—*Wm. M. Smith, Chancellor.*—Yesterday was motion day in this Court, and a large number of motions were heard and determined. Court was adjourned until Wednesday the 28th, at 9 p. m. Decrees filed yesterday were as follows, viz:

Williams vs. Kingdon, O. Bill dismissed.
McBrooks vs. Brooks; reference.
Felts vs. Felts; surveyors order.
Dalton vs. Brewster; answer ignored and reference.
Raggio vs. Cuneo; superceded dismissed.
Etchvarne vs. Etchvarne; sale confirmed.
Hines vs. Snowden; cross bill allowed.
Kirk vs. Jones; re-sale.
Aydlett vs. Thatcher; reference.
Mespadden vs. Harris; assignment.
Stillman vs. Stillman; reference.
Jones vs. Walker; supplemental.
Miller vs. Shock; replevy.
Raggio vs. Cuneo; reference.
Gates vs. Wood; same.
Lumpkin vs. Wickersham; same.
Brown vs. Jacobs; same.
Watson vs. McKinney; sale.
Cavanaugh vs. Hirsche; dismissal.
Graham vs. Steele; injunction dismissed.
Bidwell vs. Bartlett; decreed.
Overton vs. Gatti; interlocutory.
Dickens vs. Dickens; reference.
Fargason vs. Rocco; revival.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*H. E. Hudson, Judge.*—The first business transacted in this Court yesterday was the arrangement and trial of Thomas Cushingberry, indicted for malicious stabbing, which resulted in a verdict of acquittal.

A large number of motions for new trial and arrest of judgment were next brought to the attention of the court and argued, but were all overruled, except in the following cases:

State vs. Leonard, embezzlement.
State vs. Boleran, on the indictment for housebreaking.
State vs. Henry Woods, murder.

These were held under advisement.

The following prisoners were then brought out and sentenced, to-wit:

276 Bob Johnson; malicious shooting, July 5, five years.
229 Floyd Hodson; larceny July 5, three years.
271 John Brown; housebreaking, July 6, three years.
288 Monroe Batton; larceny, July 9, ten years.
289 Henry Bell; larceny, July 9, ten years.
284 Bill Butler; larceny, July 12, ten years.
284 Henry Bell; larceny, July 12, ten years.
295 Charles Kendall; larceny, July 19, three years.
297 Julius Boleran; larceny, July 22, four years.
298 Peter Staples; murder, July 23, fifteen years.
298 Andrew Johnson; murder, July 23, fifteen years.
— Bill Robinson; malicious shooting, ten years.

The defendants in thirteen cases, which are on the regular calendar for the coming week, were brought out during the afternoon session, and arraigned upon their indictments, and pleas of guilty were entered in all the cases, save that of Stephen Montalto, who pleaded guilty to the charge of rape. The case under deliberation the first thing Monday, and twenty days' punishment. This defendant stands indicted for the rape of a little white girl, he the owner of a little white girl, he the owner of a little white girl, he the owner

ILY AVALANCHE.

eval and Departure of Trains.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Mail (daily)	2:45 p.m.	11:00 a.m.
ss (daily)	3:30 a.m.	4:30 p.m.
ght train makes direct connection for New		
ns and all points South.		
ress train makes direct connection for Cof-		
lle, Water Valley, Oxford, Holly Springs		
ll points north of Grenada on Mississippi		
d Railroad.		
t office, 275 Main street, and at the Depot.		
buses will call for passengers and check		
ge in any part of the city, by leaving or-		
at 275½ Main street.		

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD.

To Madison and Little Rock, Ark.

West—Leave Memphis daily	7:30 a.m.
East—Leave Madison	7:00 p.m.

S. B. BEAUMONT, Gen'l Supt.

rival and Departure of Mails

ART—For Chattanooga, Richmond Washington, New York, Baltimore and all cities East and South; Columbus, Ga., and Montgomery, Ala., and all stations on the Memphis and Charleston; Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, and Memphis and Chattanooga and East Tennessee Railroads at..... 11:30 a.m. 2:00 p.m.

ART—For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, and all points North and West, at..... 2:00 p.m. 12:30 p.m.

ART—For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities South at..... 10:45 a.m. 3:00 p.m.

ART—For all stations on the Mississippi and Tennessee, New Orleans and Jackson Railroads, at..... 10:45 a.m. 2:00 p.m.

ART—For all stations on the Memphis and Louisville and branch Railroads at..... 2:00 p.m. 2:30 a.m.

ART—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad (to Madison, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at..... 5:00 p.m. 5:00 p.m.

ART—For Olive Branch (by Pyburn's Mills) (semi-weekly) Monday and Friday, at..... 5:00 p.m. 4:00 p.m.

ART—For Cuba and Big Creek, Tenn. (semi-weekly) Friday, at..... 11:00 a.m. 10:00 a.m.

ART—For Little Rock and Helena, and intermediate landings (river semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 5:00 p.m. 9:00 a.m.

ART—For Pine Bluff and Helena, and all landings on Arkansas river (semi-weekly) Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at..... 5:00 a.m. 5:00 a.m.

ART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, south, (semi-weekly) Tuesday and Saturday, at..... 5:00 p.m. 9:00 a.m.

ART—For all landings on the Mississippi river, north, (semi-weekly) Monday and Thursday, at..... 8:30 p.m. 9:00 a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

TES OF POSTAGE WITHIN THE UNITED STATES.

LETTERS.

The rate of postage on letters within the United States is three cents for every letter or sealed package weighing one-half ounce or under, and three cents for every additional half ounce, or fraction thereof. Prepayment will require the same to be affixed to the letter.

TRANSIENT MATTER.

The postage on Pamphlets, Occasional Publications, Book Manuscripts and Proof Sheets corrected or not, Maps, Prints, Engravings, Blanks, Flexible Patterns, Sheet Music, Photographic Paper, Letter Envelopes, Cards, Paper, (plain or ornamental), Photographic Representations of Different Types, Cuttings, Bulbs, Roots and Scions, is at the rate of—

For one package, to one address, not exceeding 8 ounces in weight..... 2

For one package to one address, over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 4

For one package, to one address, over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 6

For one package, to one address, over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 8

All matters to which no specific rates are annexed shall be, if forwarded in the mail, at the rates of postage.

BOOKS

Packs not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to one address..... 4

Packs over 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces..... 8

Packs over 8 and not exceeding 12 ounces..... 12

Packs over 12 and not exceeding 16 ounces..... 16

UNSEALED CIRCULARS.

Unsealed circulars, not exceeding 3 in number, to one address..... 2

Unsealed circulars, over 3 and not exceeding 6..... 4

Unsealed circulars, over 6 and not exceeding 10..... 6

Life and General Insurance Company Reports.

Mem. & Char. R. R. change notes..... 80

Miss Central..... 80

New Orleans, Jackson & G. N. R. R. change notes..... 35

There was but little movement in gold in this market, dealers offered 134¼, and a small lot was taken at 134¼. The New York market opened at 135½, advanced to 135¾ at noon, reaching 136¼ at two p.m., and closing at 136¼.

City scrip is firm and held at 82.

County warrants are nominal at 65@66 buying, and selling 71@72.

Police scrip is buying at 83@85, and selling at 88@90.

There was some talk of the action of the Board of Alderman Finance Committee, which, it is understood, held a private meeting on Friday afternoon, when only a part of the members were invited. The subject considered was the hypothecation of a portion of the Little Rock Railroad stock owned in the city. It was determined that a previous contract, by which a loan was obtained and the bonds promised as collateral, should be repudiated, and a new one entered into with other parties whereby a loan of $25,000 will be obtained at 12 per cent interest, for one year, with a promise that another $25,000 will be advanced if required. This is a direct violation of stipulated agreements previously entered into that may only lead to expensive and troublesome litigation—in the end mulcting the city into heavy costs and damages. It appears rather strange that money is borrowed at the rate above named, when the city has a prospect of being able to meet all her indebtedness, and then have a surplus in the treasury at the end of the year of at least $200,000. This vascilating course of the Finance Committee will not result in any good, and it is to be regretted a more businesslike course has not been pursued. Contracts have been made, within the past year, on numerous occasions, which have not been carried out. Several written instruments have been prepared, from time to time, only to be thrown aside for some new proposition, which can only tend toward impairing the credit of the city, which is not the best in the world as every one is aware.

In Tennessee money there is little or no movement. Dealers bid as follows:

Bank of Tennessee (old issue)	61
" " issue 1854	2
" " issue Tarbett	2
" Chattanooga	5
" Commerce	10
" Knoxville	35
" Memphis	par
" Middle Tennessee	10
" Paris	10
" the Union	10
" West Tennessee	10
Shelbyville Bank	10
Bank's Bank	10
City Bank	35
Commercial Bank	10
Merchants Bank	10
Northern Bank	10
Grocer Bank	10
Planters' Bank	10
Traders Bank	10
Union Bank	10

New York telegrams report governments firm to-day, with foreign exchange dull at 109½ for 60-day bills, and gold carrying at 5 per cent with a large short interest. The following quotations were given:

Bonds of 1881	
5-20s of '62	
5-20s of '64	
5-20s of '65	
5-20s, new, of '65	
5-20s, new, of '67	
5-20s, new, of '68	
10-40 bonds	
Pacific 6s	

The following were reported as rates for stocks:

Cash	30
Western Union Telegraph	
Quicksilver	
Pacific Mail	

MEXICO

Letters, not over ½ oz. in weight, to any part of Mexico, 10 cents per ½ oz.

NEW BRUNSWICK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA

Postage due on letters to be paid. Letters half an ounce, 4 cents prepaid, 10 cents unpaid. Newspapers, 1 cent; Pamphlets, 2 cents per 2 ounces.

For packages exceeding 3,000 miles: Letters, 15 cents; Papers, 2 cents; Pamphlets, 4 cents per 4 ounces.

REGISTERING.

Valuable letters, by any part of the United States, Canada, Great Britain, the Italian States, or States of the German-Austrian Postal Union, will be registered on application at the office to be sent two hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Letters to be registered will not be received at a later hour. The registration fee, in addition to the rates of postage on letters or packets, are:

	Cents
On domestic letters	15
On letters to Europe, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Islands of Jamaica, Cuba	30
On letters to Germany, or any part of the German-Austrian Postal Union, or Greece, the same to be forwarded by Southampton	30
On letters to Italy	30

Financial and Commercial.

DAILY AVALANCHE OFFICE, SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1869.

There has been a fair degree of animation in the several branches of trade during the past week, and merchants have no cause to complain of the general dullness prevailing in other cities.

The produce and provision markets have advanced, and sales also, for flour, the low and medium grades of which are in considerable demand, with light stock on hand. Meals have advanced in Western cities, and clearsides are held firm here at 19½@19½c, shoulders 15½@15½c, hams 22@23c and mess pork $34 50@35. Tierce lard is firm at 20c, keg 21½@22c and caddies 22@22½c. These figures are barely above the quotations by telegraph from St. Louis and Louisville. Stocks here are light. Produce is firm and advancing, with a fair demand and light supplies. Corn sold on the landing this morning at 95c, an advance of three cents since yesterday, and in store less than $1 will not be entertained. Hay is firm with only a few bales in the market, which is retailed at $1 50 per hundred. Oats are also scarce, and selling at 82@85c on the landing and 90c in store. There is a slight advance to report in bran which was sold to-day from store in small lots at $21 per ton. Corn meal was scarce and firm throughout the week at $4 25 for fresh ground, and $4 50@4 75 for kiln dried, in round lots. Receipts of produce and general merchandise have been light, and the packet this morning only added a few small lots to the supply.

News from the country is encouraging. From present indications the only obstacle in the way of a large cotton crop will be an inadequate supply of labor during the gathering season. The introduction of the pigtailed celestials is looked too with much interest, and regarded as the only means of filling up the vacuum. They cannot, however, be brought here in time to render service before the next planting season.

There is no movement in stocks or securities, and the quotations below are outside buying rates.

Mem. and Charlton Railroad stock	46
" " " 1st mort bonds	80
" " " 2d mort bonds	77
Memphis and Ohio " 6 per cent	59
" " " Stock	54
" " " 6 per cent coup	5
" " " 10 " 25	
Miss. & Tenn. R. R. 1st mort bonds	73
" " " 1st coup	40
" " " Stock	60
Miss Central R R 1st mort bonds	75
" " " 2d "	63
" " " 1st coup	61
" " " Stock	40
" " " Obligations due '72	65
Mem & L. R. R R 1st mor 8 per cent	74
" " " 1st mor 6 per cent coupons	63
Memphis and Little Rock 7 per cent Navy Yard bonds	60
Memphis and Little Rock R R 7 per cent coupons	50
Memphis City Bonds, old	50
" " new	51
" " endorsed by M & Char. R R	68
Memphis City Bonds, endorsed by M & L R R, and State of Tennessee	80
Memphis City Bonds, Coupons	77
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 6 per cent bonds	66
Mobile & Ohio R R 1st mort sterling 8 per cent bonds	60
Mobile & Ohio R R interest bonds	50
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Financial and Commercial.

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Cotton Market.

There was no movement whatever in the staple to-day, and prices are entirely nominal. Several small lots were offered, but with holders rather anxious to close out, but not a buyer could be found willing to take hold. Middling is held at 32c, low middling at 30½c, and good ordinary 29½@30c. Receipts this week have been 191 bales, and exports 99 bales. A few scattering bales continue to arrive, but the season may be considered at an end, and the next four weeks will be the dullest of the season. The limited stock on hand offers no inducement for regular buyers to take hold, while dullness has prevailed in the New York market throughout the week, and kept down any speculative demand. The Liverpool market opened steady at 12¾d for uplands, and 13d for Orleans. Closing figure exhibited an advance of ⅛d, with the market firmer, and sales of 15,000 bales. Uplands, 12¼@12¾d; Orleans, 13@13½d.

The New York market opened dull and nominal, with middling at 34c. The afternoon dispatch showed a firmer market, and at the close quiet but steady was the report, with sales to spinner of 1025 bales, 55 for speculation, 37 for export and 700 on a basis; 29c for low middling for October, 27½c for November, 26½c for December and 25c for January delivery.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MEMPHIS, July 24, 1869.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1868	47
Received to-day	64
Received previously	246,986—247,050
Exported to-day	99
Exported previously	247,586—247,685
Stock on hand this day	341

Receipts were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 64 bales; Memphis and Ohio, 2; wagons, 40.

Exports were per Memphis and Charleston Railroad, 64 bales; river, 54.

Week's receipts, 191 bales; week's exports, 366 bales.

New York Cotton Market.

NEW YORK, July 24—Receipts for the week at this port, 4650 bales; receipts since September 1st at this port, 632,642 bales; receipts since September 1st at all ports, 2,060,500 bales; exports for the week from this port, 248 bales; exports since September 1st from this port, 316,846 bales, exports for the week from all ports, 824 bales; exports since September 1st from all ports, 1,420,666 bales; stock on hand at this port, 26,791 bales; stock on hand at all ports, 46,000 bales; exports for the week to Liverpool, 283 bales; exports for the week to Hamburg, 10 bales; exports for the week from all ports to Liverpool, 314 bales; exports for the week from all ports to the Continent, 10 bales.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, July 24—Cottons market opened firm at 12¾d for middling uplands, and 13d for Orleans; estimated sales for the day 15,000 bales.

Cotton market closed steady at 12¾@12¾d for middling uplands, and 13@13¼d for Orleans; sales, 15,000 bales.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Memphis, Tennessee, Saturday, July 24, 1869.

Published in the daily newspaper having the LARGEST CIRCULATION in the circuit of the Memphis Postoffice.

Office hours from 8 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Sundays from 9 to 10 o'clock a.m.

JOSIAH DELOACH, Postmaster.

LADIES LIST.

AKIN mrs S S		Alexander mrs H	
Anderson mrs M E		Atkinson mrs M A	
Addenson mrs M P			
BATTEY miss B 2		Banning mrs h E	
Bynum mrs B		Bates mrs C	
Bennet mrs (col)		Boyd mrs F	
Bowman mrs A		Bowen miss A	
Brodie mrs J		Buchanan mrs L	
Buchanan mrs A		Bamplin mrs R	
CASTON C		Carrosta miss L	
Cane miss M		Christenbach miss E	
Coff miss E (col)		Coleman mrs F A	
Conway mrs M		Corrigan F C	
Crosby miss J		Cook miss E	
DAVIS E		Dickinson mrs N W	
Dollis mrs S A		Durant mrs S	
FORNEY mrs T C		Fisher miss E	
Forney miss E		Fitts mrs C	
GODSEY miss M E		Godsey miss E	
Graham miss M		Graham miss	
Grooms mrs R		Graham miss C (col)	
HANTON miss A		Hapgood mrs M W	
Hartzwey J		Harris miss K	
Hein miss A A		Horne miss O	
IRWIN miss H			
JOHNSON miss E 2		Jones mrs E	
Jones miss B		Jones miss S	
KENNEDY miss L		King mrs A (col)	
LARIE miss H U		Lane mrs M	
Leech mrs B		Long miss N	
Morgan miss D 2			
MCNEAL mrs L		McCormack miss J E	
McIrvine mrs P A		Miller miss L	
Norman miss H		Nelson mrs P (col)	
Neelly miss E J		Nell miss K	
PARRIS mrs E (col)		Pleasant miss	
Price mrs C		Pritchett miss E	
RAFF miss		Richmond mrs A	
Reynold miss E			
SANDERS mrs S		Scot mrs E	
Sellen miss J		Shanley mrs B	
Simson mrs J		Smith mrs M	
THOUTMAN mrs A		Trothehill mrs F	
Taylor mrs A McRea			
WARD miss M E		Waddell miss E V	
Walton miss M		Wood miss V (col)	
Whitfield mrs E		Willard mrs L	
Williams E (col)		Williamson mrs M E	
Wilson mrs A		Wilson mrs M	
Williams miss P		Wood miss B	
Wolfe miss J			
YANCEY mrs O V			

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

ALLEN A D		Alexander B	
Abington Gen J L		Anwine J H	
Abington J		Austin L	
Arther G		Anthony W L	
Adams W G L			
BATTIS Dr		Brinkley A	
Brice, Mellon & Co		Bates & Tilman	
Bransford		Bagley J	
Brothers H		Brodie J W	
Branch J		Brady J	
Bennison J		Briant J	
Bain J		Berry L T	
Bond L		Bake Geo W B	
Brown W H		Barry W	
COLLIER A		Clark & Montgomery	
Cook A M		Chambers C C	
Cockwell C		Connor D	
Carroll J		Connely F J	
Carson R E		Clay B	
Cade J		Carden J B	
Cramer J		Cullman J H	
Carroll J		Campbell H	
Curly T		Cooper W J	
Cobbs T D		Cohen L	
Cook W		Cohen L C	
DOUGLAS A C		Davis U	
Dooley D		Dunbar J H	
Daniel J F		Dedrick P	
Dale R B		Dedrick B W	
Davis S F		DuPuy	
Davis W D		Donaldson W T	
DIXON		Evans E N	
Edmondson R A		Elliott J	
Ellam J W		Enoch R	
FISHER mr		Foley J	
Fitzpatrick C		Fox J	
Fowler		Flanagan T	
GIBSON C		Ganaway & Co	
Gibson D C		Gilfoyle J	
Graham J		Gray J E	
Gholson J		Green J	
Graves J E		Goodlett J D	
George J T		Griffin J W	
Goss J W		Granata J A	
Green W P 2			
HALLE		Hillman B	
Hutton A		Honwell L	
Hall W		Hall H	
Holden Captain H		Harris J	
Hampshire H		Harris J	
Hall J		Hall J	
Haigh T		Harley S	
Hamilton W H		Hoe W	
Hewin W H			
INGRAN N T		Ingalls R M	
JOHNSON A		Johnson R	
Jones L F		Johnson W	
KELLY P		King J P	
Kennedy		Kent G P	
Kent W H			
LOVAC		Lange & Cook	
Lovelace C H		Lee J	
Lee R E		Lister D & P	
Lyle W L			
MERCER car		Miller A B	
Moore B H		Moore C	
Miller G C		Mount G P	
Morgan H R		Mayfield	
Mann		Mayfield	
Morse P		Mooney J	
Mann W L		Moore B	
Mann D		Moore W	
Murphy W		Murphy W F	
McDonald		McDonald	
McIlede J C		McCormick P F	
McGee		McGowan W H	
OWENS A J			

Mississippi River.

RAILROAD

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at the office of the Company, No. 400 Main street, Memphis, Tennessee, until 12 o'clock m., on the

30th day of July, 1869,

For the Clearing, Graduation, Masonry, Bridging and Crossties necessary to complete the above road from Memphis to Covington, about thirty-six miles, ready for the iron rails. A large portion of the work is heavy, and worthy the attention of contractors.

Proposals may be made for cash, or for county bonds, or for both cash, county bonds and stock.

Plans, profiles and specifications are now ready for inspection at the Company's office, by application to Thos. H. Millington, Chief Engineer, from whom all necessary information may be obtained.

Proposals will be received for the whole work, or in divisions. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids not deemed satisfactory.

[Signed] A. S. MITCHELL, President Mississippi River Railroad.

jy23

WANTED.

Apples, Potatoes, etc.

WE are constantly in the market for Apples, Potatoes and Produce generally for which we will pay the highest cash price.

McDONALD & WOODWORTH.

jy22 No. 1 Brown's Row.

WANTED.

10,000 BBLS. FRUIT. Highest Market Prices paid for Potatoes, Apples, Pears, Plums, and fruit of all kinds.

COMER & RICHARDSON,

jy22 No. 3 Overdell Row, Memphis.

Wheat Wanted.

WE will pay St. Louis prices for Wheat delivered at City Mills, on Bayou, or at our front street.

AVERY & ROGERS.

jy23

INFORMATION WANTED

OF JOHN SHIRES, by birth wood carver and gilder; likewise Charles Shires, cabinet maker. Any information of the above will be thankfully received by their friends.

Address FRED SHIRES,

jy18 1261 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

I HAVE this day admitted Gilbert M. B. Wood as a partner in my Commission Business, under the name of Smith Wood & Co.

Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869.

SMITH WORMELEY.

LEAVE YOUR orders for Job Printing with GAILOR & CO., Printers, Binders and Blank Book Manufacturers, 311 Main street.

jy18

DAILY & WEEKLY

MEMPHIS

"AVALANCHE"

Largest, Best

AND

MOST WIDELY CIRCULATED

Paper in Tennessee.

TERMS!

DAILY AVALANCHE $10 Per Annum.

WEEKLY AVALANCHE, $2 Per Annum.

$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What is lost in width of column is more than made up in length and the columns are actually more pleasing to the breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat, typograpby and the correctness of print, it will now be found as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We render our congratulations to our contemporary, the pioneer in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office.

SADDLERY

H. K. FERGUSON. J. E. PRIVETT.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,

DEALERS IN

SADDLERY & HARDWARE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES and HARNESS,

No. 220 Main Street,

MEMPHIS.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL persons interested in the completion of the line "Shelby County Turnpike," on Poplar street extended, especially those living along the line of the road, are urgently requested and earnestly invited to meet at the store of Bryant, Pavant & Co., on Monday evening next, 26th instant, at 4 o'clock.

W. T. AVERY.

jy18

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICES.

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of C. T. HODGES, of Lagrange, Fayette county and State of Tennessee, within said district who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

O. WOOLDRIDGE, Assignee.

jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
In Bankruptcy.

At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. OLIVER, near Humboldt, Madison county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

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jy21

NOTICE.

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At Memphis, Tenn., 15th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE H. HACKER, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

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jy21

NOTICE.

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At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of [illegible] of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

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At Memphis, Tenn., 16th day of July, 1869.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of T. E. HANBURY, of Memphis, Shelby county, and State of Tennessee, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.

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jy21

NOTICE.

District of West Tennessee, ss.
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At Memphis, Tenn., 13th day of July, 1869.

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[Signed] A. S. MITCHELL, President Mississippi River Railroad.

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jy22 No. 1 Brown's Row.

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jy22 No. 3 Overdell Row, Memphis.

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jy18 1261 Germantown Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP.

Copartnership.

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Memphis, Tenn., July 1, 1869.

SMITH WORMELEY.

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$1.75 to Clubs of Ten Each.

Read what the Contemporary Press says of it:

The AVALANCHE, in its new dress and admirable get-up, has for two weeks drawn forth the highest expressions of admiration from its friends and the press. What is lost in width of column is more than made up in length and the columns are actually more pleasing to the breadth than before. Ever distinguished among its contemporaries for neat, typograpby and the correctness of print, it will now be found as a model in make-up, style and thoroughness. We render our congratulations to our contemporary, the pioneer in this vicinity, and he would be pleased to see all his old friends and customers at our office.

SADDLERY

H. K. FERGUSON. J. E. PRIVETT.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,

DEALERS IN

SADDLERY & HARDWARE,

AND MANUFACTURERS OF

SADDLES and HARNESS,

No. 220 Main Street,

MEMPHIS.

NOTICES.

Notice.

ALL persons interested in the completion of the line "Shelby County Turnpike," on Poplar street extended, especially those living along the line of the road, are urgently requested and earnestly invited to meet at the store of Bryant, Pavant